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Theory Methods

State Aid for Co-operatives in Nigeria (1)

State assistance to co-operatives in Nigeria dates from the inception of the first Consumers Co-operative in Western Nigeria in 1930. The society was the outcome of colonial government concern for cocoa farmers, who were adversely affected by the deteriorating world market conditions consequent on the Great Depression. From then on, subsequent governments took it as a matter of policy to organise and support co-operatives. The assistance afforded took various forms: legal, financial, and administrative. In this paper we shall highlight the direction and extent of these forms of assistance and analyse the lessons they afford in their operations.

Nature of State Aid

Financial Assistance

Nigerian co-operatives receive various amounts of financial subventions from the State, ranging from direct grants to interest - free loans. Sometimes quasi-governmental institutions remotely connected with co-operatives have been encouraged by the State to give assistance.

Thus, 86,000 pounds of the Regional and Colonial Development Boards loan of 2.2 million pounds between 1949-53 went to agriculture in general and 50,000 pounds to co-operatives in particular (2).

Similarly, and in the same period the Northern Development Board granted 355,000 pounds in loans to individuals and co-operatives for various purposes. From 1949-1955 the Eastern Regional Development Board granted 379,592 pounds in loans, out of which 99,074 pounds went to agriculture, mostly to co-operative organisations (3).

---

(1) By M.O. Ijere, University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

(2) Oluwasanmi H.A., Agriculture and Nigerian Economic Development. Oxford University Press, London, p. 103.

(3) Oluwasanmi H.A., op. cit. p. 105.

In Northern Nigeria where marketing and credit co-operatives co-exist, the government injects money to the agricultural sector through co-operatives. Pre-season loans are issued for the cultivation of special crops, such as groundnuts and soyabeans. In essence, loan activities of this programme are restricted to those commodities handled by the Marketing Board. To facilitate the marketing process, a "produce-purchase advance" is given to the co-operatives shortly before the harvesting season. The table below shows the loans granted between 1955-1956 and 1964-1965 along these lines.

Table 1. PSL and PPA Loans Issued and Repayments for Northern Nigerian as of 1st October 1955-1956 - 1964-1965

Year	Loans issued		Repayments				
	PSL (a)	PPA (b)	PSL (a)	PPA (b)	Unions	Societies	Members
1955-1956	- (c)	-	-	-	1	35	1,031
1956-1957	140,040	-	-	-	1	52	3,300
1957-1958	140,140	100,000	90,140	-	1	376	24,157
1958-1959	495,000	282,450	316,197	228,043	3	636	51,276
1959-1960	565,709	413,810	365,709	313,810	8	674	69,976
1960-1961	650,552	463,870	505,269	406,839	10	877	80,000
1961-1962	915,070	835,850	544,500	782,234	17	1,229	131,054
1962-1963	561,376	995,500	434,574	908,376	25	1,402	135,000
1963-1964	502,302	1,031,300	376,966	854,713	30	1,561	154,915
1964-1965	639,963	1,442,500	414,462	1,265,374	37	2,300	(NA)(d)

Source : Ministry of Social Welfare and Community Development of Northern Nigeria - Personal Interview.

Quoted From : A Situation Report of Agricultural Credit in Nigeria. CSNRD - 3 p. 221. Michigan: Michigan State University, June 1966.

(a) PSL - Pre-season Loan (Cultivation)

(b) PPA - Produce Purchase Advance (Marketing)

(c) No Loan Made.

(d) Not available.

It is to be remarked from the above table that loan activities started with a single Co-operative Union having 52 societies affiliated to it, with an amount of 140,000 pounds pre-season loans. This amount was exceeded in subsequent years, although there was a gradual decrease from 1962-1963 season onwards.

Another form of financial assistance is the guarantee. The Eastern Regional Government in 1959-1960 guaranteed the sum of 50,000 pounds from two banks for co-operatives (1). In the Northern Region, the Government agreed "to repay the Barclays Bank an amount not exceeding 2,500,000 pounds or what is outstanding (loans issued less loans repaid) at the close of the fiscal year (1962-1964)" (2).

More funds flowed to co-operatives from the State coffers with the creation of States in 1967. The trend in this form of support is best illustrated from the provisions of some Development Plans in the country.

. The 1970-1974 Development Plan of the Rivers State provided the sum of ₦ 460,000 (3) as grants, subsidy and loans to co-operative societies. Of this sum, ₦ 20,000 was given to the Rivers State Co-operative Union for disbursement to its member societies, ₦ 200,000 was paid to 111 co-operative societies as loan while an additional sum of ₦ 130,000 was given to fishing co-operatives for the purchase of equipment. At the same time, the balance of ₦ 110,000 was reserved for the completion of the project.

. In the East Central State, the government made available a short-term loan of ₦ 100,000 in 1970 to quicken the reactivation of 500 registered co-operative societies (4). Within the same period, the State Co-operative Wholesale and Supply Association received a loan of ₦ 80,000 to combat rising food prices in the State (5).

To further salvage the co-operative from their poverty, the State Government bought a total of 200,000 pounds shares from the Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria during its 1972 campaign drive. Since that time, the bulk of the bank's capital has been provided by the State Government, which also is the largest single customer of the bank. For example of the ₦ 1,287,190 paid-up capital of the bank in 1974, the East Central State Governement held shares valued at ₦ 700,000, while the co-operative societies held only 20%. This Government intervention in the bank is expected not to exceed 5 years.

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(1) Annual Report 1959-1960, Ministry of Commerce, Eastern Region, p. 8.

(2) Bauman H. et al. Situation Report of Agricultural Credit in Nigeria. CSNRD. Central Publishing Service, Ohio, 1966, p. 222.

(3) 100 ₦ = 1 Nigerian pound.

(4) Registrar of Co-operative Report on the State Development Plan, 1970 - 74. p. 1.

(5) Registrar of Co-operative Newsletter. Vol. 1, N° 4, p. 16.

. In the South Eastern State, the State Loans Board Edict 1970 provided for subventions to agriculture, fishing, industry and business. Out of the sum of ₦ 644,400 set aside for agriculture, about 20% went to co-operatives. The government also encourages commercial banks to assist co-operatives. Thus, the Standard Bank (Nig.) Ltd. Calabar Branch gave, as at 31 March 1972, the sum of ₦ 324,000 to agriculture and co-operatives out of its total loans of ₦ 361,970 (1). Similarly, the Barclays Bank (Nig.) Ltd. granted ₦ 81,862 to small-scale businesses including co-operatives.

By the end of December 1972, the South Eastern State Government granted ₦ 1,214,000 loans to co-operative societies. ₦ 630,000 of these constituted bank overdraft to the South Eastern Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Associations. ₦ 220,000 to the South Eastern Consumers Wholesale Association and the remainder to individual co-operatives (2).

The State Marketing Board also made direct grants and loans to the co-operatives. As at 31 December 1972, the Board granted the sum of ₦ 24,000 to the State apex society, the South Eastern Wholesale Co-operative Association dealing in palm oil (3). In the same year too, the Mercantile Bank (Nigeria) Ltd. granted ₦ 2,000 unsecured loan to each licensed buying agent (including co-operatives) in various parts of the State.

In the 1970-1974 Plan, the South Eastern State Government allocated ₦ 300,000 as special loans to fishing co-operatives. ₦ 65,000 out of this amount was utilised for the purchase of 100 out-board engines, nets and other mechanised fishing equipment (4). Thus, it can be seen that the South Eastern State Government is among the foremost governments promoting the co-operative movement in Nigeria.

. It is the policy of the Nigerian Agricultural Credit Bank that all Government guaranteed loans to small-scale farmers must be in kind and the beneficiaries must be members of registered co-operatives. The Bank gave a total of ₦ 250,000 to Kwara State early in 1974 for this purpose. This action was extended to other States, which asked for loans.

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(1) Ministry of Finance, Central Loans Board, Annual Report, 1972.

(2) Standard Bank, Annual Report. Calabar, 1972.

(3) Daily Times, Sat. January, 27, 1973, p. 24.

(4) Ministry of Agricultural Credit Scheme, Annual Report, 31st March, 1972, p. 3.

Co-operative privileges

Nigerian co-operatives have enjoyed a certain degree of privileges for decades. Section 33 (1940) of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance exempted them from duties and fees. Thus, "all instruments executed by or on behalf of a registered society relating to the business of such society were exempted from payment of stamp duties chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance and from registration fees payable under any Ordinance relating to the registration of investments for the time being in force" (1).

The above exemption was modified in 1961. Under the Co-operative Societies (Removal of Exemption) Order of 1961, the exemption of co-operatives from disclosure for the purpose of income tax assessment ceased to have effect in relation to co-operative marketing societies. But other forms of co-operatives continued to enjoy the privilege. This was done to assist them in their teething formative years and in their operations.

Another form of privilege enjoyed by Nigerian co-operatives is preference in purchasing such items as machines, equipments, seeds and seedlings. These are usually subsidised by the Government. In this connection, the Fishermen's and Farmer's Co-operative Societies are the most favoured, and the subsidy ranges from 25% to 50% of the cost of the product. Usually, the relevant division of the Ministry of Agriculture, under its Subsidy Scheme distributes seeds and seedlings, makes cassava graters and similar equipment available at the reduced rate, and supplies fishing boat, engine or net by the same process. Weaving co-operatives purchase yarns at 50% below the market price.

Government usually advises citizens interested in receiving similar benefits to form co-operatives as the best avenue for aid. Most farmers in the country have, through such associations, benefited and improve their co-operative activities. We give below an example of planting materials made available to farmers in the period 1958-1959 and 1966-1967.

Whereas vegetable seeds were distributed from Enugu Market Garden at the rate of one shilling and three pence per packet, rice and maize were distributed free to farmers. A similar action was carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture in the South Eastern State in 1970-1971.

To combat the war-time effects of food shortages co-operative farmers were given free quantities of hybrid maize, yam sets, cassava cuttings, matchets and cultivating hoes.

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(1) Co-operative Societies Law, SESLN. N° 17, p. 42.

Table 2. Seed and Cassava Cuttings Distribution in Eastern Nigeria 1958-1959 - 1965-1966

Year	Vegetable Seeds in Packets	Rice Paddy in Lbs.	N°.1 Maize Lbs.	Soya Beans Lbs.	Cassava Cuttings in Bundles of 50
1958-1959	-	3,799	-	-	180
1959-1960	14,584	15,911			112
1960-1961	11,904	38,862			211
1961-1962	15,170	67,123			601
1962-1963	23,000	35,985			31
1963-1964	29,454	47,809	22,400		7
1964-1965	51,289	90,000	85,100		1,214
1965-1966	60,000		112,000		
1966-1967	70,000 (1)		125,000 (1)		

(1) Target distribution for 1966-1967.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Eastern Nigeria.

Furthermore, subsidy is made on food crop production at the rate of ₦ 4.00 per acre for both co-operative and private farmers. The minimum acreage to qualify for the subsidy is five acres. Under a World Food Programme Project for co-operative farms, relief materials in the form of tinned fish, stock fish, corn-soya meal etc. were made in the Eastern States to co-operative farmers.

Co-operative farms also benefit, under the tree crop scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, from a subsidy of ₦ 90.00 per acre spread over five years. The farmer receives in kind fertiliser for his oil palm and rubber; seeds and seedlings, wire nets for fishermen, spraying equipment and chemicals for cocoa farmers, and polythern bags for oil palm farmers engaged in oil palm nursery. In all, the farmer receives ₦ 40.00 in cash and ₦ 50.00 in kind.

Another form of assistance is tractor hiring service. By the introduction of this scheme, the difficulties which beset the development of more agricultural land in the country has been considerably simplified. Some Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources especially in the North loan bulldozers, ploughs, and tractors to co-operators to encourage large-scale planting. The average cost of hiring out these equipment in ₦ 96 per day for D.8 bulldozers;

₦ 80 for D.6 bulldozers, ₦ 8 per day for tractors used in ploughing, harrowing and ridging and ₦ 12 per day for tractors with trailers for hauling farm products and allied items.

Legal Protection

We shall not ignore the legal protection which co-operatives are given by State and Federal Governments.

A few of such legal provisions are:

. The Co-operative Ordinance of 1935 was the basis of the co-operative movement in Nigeria. Established by the colonial Government, it applied to all parts of Nigeria. In it, the governor was empowered to make laws and regulations, some of which include:

. Co-operative Societies Regulations 1936.

. Laws Order of 1951 empowered the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Eastern Region, to register Co-operative Societies in the East.

. Co-operative Societies Law of 23rd September, 1953 - Laws of the Western Regions of Nigeria, 1959, Vol. 1, Chapter 26 legally established Co-operative Societies in the Western Region.

. The Eastern Nigeria Co-operative Societies Law of 10th May, 1956 was enacted for the Eastern Region.

. The Eastern Nigeria Co-operative Societies Rules of 1956 were made by the minister in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section A.54 of the Eastern Nigerian Co-operative Societies Law of 1956.

. The Northern Region Co-operative Societies Law of 1st November, 1956 was enacted for the Northern Region.

. The Northern Region Co-operative Societies Regulations of 1956 were also made by the governor.

. The Co-operative Societies Law and Regulations of 1958; Laws of the Federation of Nigeria and Lagos, 1958, Chapter 39; enacted and made for Lagos State.

. The Co-operative Societies Law; Laws of Eastern Nigeria 1963, Chapter 28 replaced the Law of 1956 for the Eastern Region.

. The Co-operative Societies Rules of 1963 also replaced the rules of 1956. Both the Law and the Rules of 1963 governed all co-operative societies in Eastern Nigeria and were prepared under the authority of the Revised Edition (Laws of Eastern Nigeria Law, 1961).

. Under the 1st schedule of the Military Governor's Functions (Delegation) Notice 1966, all the powers conferred upon the minister by the Co-operative Societies Law, Chapter 28, were delegated to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development - published in the Eastern Nigeria Gazette, No. 54, Vol. 15 of 15th September, 1966. A similar condition applied in the other regions.

The laws and orders obtaining in 1966 apply now to the various states in Nigeria, except that the present Banking Decree forbids co-operative as all commercial banks from lending more than one-third of their paid up capital; this is done to safeguard bank liquidity and prevent speculative lending.

By means of these laws, most State Governments in Nigeria have taken measures to ensure the effective organisation of co-operatives, particularly the privileges of registered societies, rights and liabilities of members, administration of property and funds. In each of these, effort is made to enable the societies establish themselves and be able to compete effectively with their counterparts in the same line of business.

Educational and Administrative Assistance

Government renders educational assistance in the form of training for co-operative personnel as well as those of the respective ministry staff. Most States possess Co-operative Schools, Colleges and Institutes. The two best known colleges are located in Ibadan and Enugu. In addition the Universities of Nigeria, Nsukka, Ibadan, Ahmadu Bello, and Ife have departments offering courses in co-operatives, while the Institute of Management and Technology, Enugu, the Co-operative Management Institute at Calabar and similar institutions are engaged in co-operative manpower training, particularly of the inspectorate cadre. Their training lasts from nine months to two years, and they cover the theory, philosophy and operation of co-operation; business management techniques, such as accounting and auditing, as well as co-operative law. Such inspectors have the task of promoting co-operative enterprises within their areas, and educating co-operators in matters affecting book-keeping, meetings, organisation and general administration.

Another form of training is that given to the staff of the co-operative societies' nominees by the relevant Ministry. The training

lasts from six months to one year, and covers subjects like secretarial studies, administration and field organisation. At the completion of their courses of studies, the nominees return to their respective societies as field secretaries, working hand in hand with co-operative inspectors for the effective implementation of programmes.

Members of co-operatives are trained in the application of inputs sold or supplied by government ministries. For example, in the Western State of Nigeria spraying courses for the control of pests and cocoa diseases are regularly organised for co-operative cocoa farmers.

Auditing is another important form of assistance. Co-operative society laws stipulate that the finances of a co-operative must be audited at least once every year, in order to protect the interest of members. The auditing carried out includes the examination of any debts overdue, an evaluation of assets and liabilities of the registered society, and the recommendation of appropriate action.

Early in 1974, the Federal Military Government promulgated a decree establishing a Co-operative Development Division in the Federal Ministry of Labour. It is charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating inter-governmental and inter-state matters relating to co-operation in order to ensure a proper channelling of Federal funds wherever assistance is needed.

A Critical Analysis of State Aid

The basis for the State support of Nigerian co-operatives can be seen to lie in colonial paternalism, local custom and international influences. An understanding of these facts is proper to an appreciation of the extent and ramifications of State intervention in the co-operative movement of the country.

Historical and Social Basis of State Intervention

COLONIAL PATERNALISM

From the early beginnings of British colonial administration in Nigeria, it was a stated policy to respect the indigenous institutions of the people in so far as they did not pose any serious obstacle to development, while at the same time, using all its available apparatus to promote the co-operative spirit which many officials found evident in the people. Thus, co-operatives were organised from the top down, by civil servants and paid field assistants. Ever since the initial impetus was given in 1930, there has been no

relaxation by the State in this act of paternalistic encouragement, since co-operatives are regarded as veritable avenues for developing rural areas.

LOCAL CUSTOM

Few modern development schemes are as closely connected to Nigerian society as the co-operative. In the traditional form it is found in the form of age, grade, women's societies, initiation societies and various fraternities. As a result of the extended family and communal structure of the people, it is generally agreed that the State has a role to play meeting certain needs which the individual cannot meet adequately. For this reason, the State sees to cases of disaster, road building, market maintenance and regulation, and settlement of disputes. Transferred to the industrial age, it becomes an accepted fact that the State should support co-operatives as far as is possible. It is not seen in Nigeria by many as anything unusual, as is the case in the USA, for example, where the State has a limited influence on co-operative development and growth.

FOREIGN INFLUENCES

It is observable in many parts of the world for the State to support co-operatives. There are numerous examples of this to be seen in England, USSR, France, Japan and India. The support takes different forms. It is, of course, the Indian pattern of State co-operative support which the British introduced in Nigeria in 1930. Nigeria could not remain aloof from these influences despite the objections of a few who argue that State support could destroy the tendency to the self-reliance and initiative of co-operatives.

Other Justifications

In Nigeria, State support for co-operatives is further justified on the basis of the general poverty of the people. Since Government controls most of the productive resources of the nation and the educated manpower as well as the export market, it follows that its action does appreciably affect the incomes of the people. By pumping money into the co-operative stream Government will be promoting the interests of farmers and improving their income and thus, their level of living.

The co-operative is seen as one of the reliable agencies for retrieving loans and for involving many rural people in a common project. Loans made to individuals are generally lost or unaccounted for. And in many cases, they are used to build up individual

financial empires. By patronising co-operatives, lending agencies reach many citizens, who collectively are better placed to repay the loans.

Government, by supporting the educational and training programmes of co-operative, is contributing to efficiency in economic and business activities. The Government supervision is also a safeguard to efficiency in co-operatives. If this were not done, there will be chaos and lack of uniformity in the organisation and management of co-operatives in the nation.

Till local leadership emerges, there will be need to rely on Government staff for technical services. Although co-operatives are indigenous to Nigerian society, yet modern co-operation imposes certain demands which can only be met by modern management techniques.

Abiding Fears

While lauding governmental intervention in co-operatives, we must not ignore the fact that this intervention harbours the danger of total control. Rumblings of State take-over of co-operative societies are often heard, and many fear that the State, by purchasing majority shares may thereby exercise an undue influence on the co-operative movement. Already one or two State Governments have been involved in such a conflicting situation with co-operatives. While it is true that he who pays the piper dictates the tune, one should realise that the status of a member in a co-operative society is measured not by the amount of his capital but by his services. In this case, Governements have no justification for taking over the management of co-operatives or their agencies, simply because they supply the majority of the funds.

It is also questionable that the efficiency of co-operatives has increased as a result of State aid. The tendency to regard Government assistance as a sort of relief without obligations still persists. It dulls initiative and reduces productivity. Instead of engaging in profit-making ventures or in efforts to make the co-operative viable, most members often prefer to indulge in petition-writing to Government for this or that assistance. The privileges enjoyed by co-operatives can lead to inertia if not matched by the determination to improve performance. Privileges place co-operatives at an advantageous position ab initio vis-à-vis other businesses. This is defensible if they will enable co-operatives to stand on their own feet and later grow without such privileges. Unfortunately, like most "infant industries" in developing countries, they never grow up. Rather they are forever protected and subsidised. This danger can be avoided in the Nigerian situation if co-operatives

learn to operate in a business-like fashion, without losing their social or ethical components.

The Western State Co-operative Bank has in recent years pointed to this direction by proving that co-operatives do not need to have State guarantee to grow. As a consequence of "the brillant performance of the Western State Co-operative Bank" (1), the Barclays Bank in the first half of 1974 increased its loan to the Co-operative Bank from four to six million Naira and the Co-operative Bank of London 400,000 to 1,200,000 Naira. There was no State guarantee required for these loans. The lesson is that, once a co-operative bank has sufficient reserves to cover its loans, it stands a chance of assistance from commercial circles without State intervention.

Although Nigerian Governments have made many legal enactments to safeguard co-operatives, yet certain aspects of these laws have proved unfavourable to co-operative development. One such law in the Banking Decree (1970), section 13 (1A) of which forbids commercial banks, as we noted above, from lending more than one-third of their paid up capital plus reserves to any single customer.

The effect of this provision is to freeze the supply of funds from co-operative banks to such apex organisations as the Co-operative Supply Association and the Association of Nigerian Co-operative Exporters.

Since these apex organisations often need up to, and sometimes more than one million Naira worth of inputs financed by the bank, it follows that the Co-operative Bank will be offending the law if it lends above this one million Naira or more than one-third of its paid-up capital. The penalty for altering the liquidity ratio by the co-operative bank is obvious and portent. The law, as it exists, conflicts with the rights and privileges of registered co-operative societies. It should be changed so that co-operatives are exempted from its provisions.

In conclusion, while welcoming and insisting an increased State assistance to co-operatives, the author is of the view that State interference in the management of the day-to-day affairs of the movement should be minimal, and evident only in situations where it is necessary to salvage the societies from deteriorating circumstances.

Second, government field staff need more business as against bureaucratic orientation. Instead of being literary and rigid, they should be flexible, dedicated and knowledgeable enough to direct the co-operative so that they can profit from Government assistance.

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(1) "New Nigerian", 14th August, 1974, p. 1.

Finally, State aid should, as far as possible, be tied to performance targets. In other words, before loans are given, co-operatives must produce feasibility studies of their projects and the loans must be related to their ability to achieve the ends stipulated. This makes for possible evaluation of performance at a later date. It also stimulates initiative, enthusiasm and high productive effort and leads to a proper use of men and materials.

✡

Erratum: In No. 2/75, a mistake was made in the opelling of the name of the author of the article on consumer co-operatives in the USSR. It should read: A. Krasheninnikov instead of A. Krasherinnikov.

Co-operatives, Agrarian Reform and Agricultural Development in the Arab Republic of Egypt (1)

The Egyptian Agrarian Reform Legislation of 1952, as amended and supplemented by subsequent laws and decrees, aimed - inter alia - at achieving greater social justice through the redistribution of land-ownership by the expropriation of the largest properties and the distribution of their land in excess of certain maximum ceilings, to former share-croppers, tenants and landless workers (2). It has resulted in the redistribution, up to the end of 1971, of 1,037,089 feddans representing nearly 1/5 of the old cultivated land area among over 430,000 small peasants and landless labourers' families in lots of two to five feddans (3).

It also significantly modified the landlord-tenant relationship through measures designed to achieve security of tenure, control of rent rates and conditions of lease, which benefited some 700,000 tenants cultivating over three million feddans (1966 figures). These measures which included the fixing of the maximum annual rent based upon the tax levied on the land, and the imposition of restrictions on the right of the landlord to eject the tenant, provided in fact cash tenants with a security of holding and a freedom of farming operation nearly equivalent to those of an owner-operator.

The law also aimed at improving the condition of agricultural labourers by fixing minimum rate wages for these workers and by legalising the formation of agricultural labour unions by rural workers in general.

The Agrarian Reform Legislation also laid down the basis for the implementation of large programmes of land reclamation and rehabilitation in various parts of Lower and Upper Egypt, as well as in desert

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(1) By A. Benjacov and J. von Muralt, ILO Officials.

(2) Maximum area was fixed to 200 feddans per person with a maximum of 300 feddans per family in 1952. The first ceiling was reduced to 100 feddans per person in 1961. Law No. 50 of 1969 reduced further these limits to 50 feddans and 100 feddans respectively. 1 feddan = 1.038 acres = 0.42 hectares.

(3) Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (Annex I) (these figures do not include land distributed by the Egyptian Organisation for Desert Development).

lands on the North Western Coast. The Eastern Coast, Wadi el Natroun and on desert land alongside the Nile valley.

While it did not bring revolutionary structural changes in the pattern of landownership, the reform has liberated the great mass of the rural population from the political and economic exploitation of the former ruling landowners and started the process of the fellah's emancipation. It has thus generated the conditions of great economic and social changes in Egypt. It has also inspired agrarian reform changes in a number of Middle and Near-East countries.

By itself, however, the change in the pattern of land ownership and tenure conditions could do nothing to increase agricultural production. This required immediate replacement of landowners' capital inputs and organisation, the more so as the large masses of small peasants and landless workers, who constitute the principal beneficiaries of the reform, had practically no resources and no form of organisation, and because Egyptian cropping cycle is so highly geared that even a short delay would mean the loss of a crop (1). Hence the necessity to create institutions adapted to the new agrarian structures, and capable of fulfilling the functions of the former landowners, traders and shopkeepers, through the provision and channelling of the inputs and machinery needed to improve agricultural operations and increase outputs, marketing, transport and storage services, and more especially the allocation of credit through which alone these inputs and facilities could be financed.

The instrument chosen for this purpose was the Agrarian Reform Co-operatives. Law No. 178 of 1952 made it obligatory for all recipients of expropriated lands in any one village, whose holdings do not exceed five feddans each, to form a co-operative society among themselves.

While membership was not compulsory for other farmers, concentration of government credit facilities, supply of inputs and marketing operations in the hands of the local co-operatives meant that eventually all farmers had to become members. This necessity was reinforced by the measures taken to regulate in detail rotation of crops, combined with unification of land units for the performance of agricultural operations in regard to certain crops, particularly cotton.

It is worth recalling at this stage that agriculture in Egypt remains the most important sector of its economy, representing about 30 % of its gross domestic product and providing for nearly half of the total labour employment. Foreign exchange earnings from agriculture are also quite considerable as nearly 55 % of total exports

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(1) Doreen Warriner: Employment and Income Aspects of Recent Agrarian Reforms in the Middle East. ILO Review, Vol. 101, No. 6, June 1970, p. 615.

in unprocessed form, and about 80 % if processed farm products are included, derive from agriculture (1). This considerations stress with particular significance the major role assigned by government to agricultural co-operative development during the past 20 years.

Already in 1957 the government initiated a successful five year programme for the expansion of the co-operative system in the rural regions. A new law was also issued in September 1959 extending the membership of the agrarian reform co-operatives to independent owners or tenants whenever they owned or operated holdings of less than 15 feddans within the boundaries of villages adjacent to land redistribution areas. With the steady expansion of the co-operative system outside land reform areas, co-operative societies have gradually taken over a large number of important entrepreneurial functions of the landlords in areas not affected by land redistribution.

Organisation of Agricultural Co-operation

By the time most of the land had been redistributed in 1969, there existed 630 agrarian reform co-operatives at the village or local level, comprising about 389,000 members (2) and 49 "Associated Co-operative Societies" at the district level, grouping under their wings all the local co-operatives within the boundaries of the reform area. These co-operatives were affiliated to Central Co-operative Societies at provincial level and the whole structure linked to and co-ordinated by the Agrarian Reform General Co-operative Organisation, an administrative and technical department which was created in November 1957 to cater for all the requirements of the agrarian reform co-operatives and to take over the responsabilities that had been assumed by the High Committee for Agrarian Reform during the early phase of redistribution.

In addition, there existed over 4,140 non-agrarian reform co-operatives, essentially of the multipurpose type, with a total membership of some 2,454,000 peasants (3) representing nearly all families engaged in agriculture either as tenants or owner-occupiers outside the reform areas. These societies are also grouped into co-operative unions at the district level and affiliated to Central Co-operative Societies at the provincial level. The new co-operative legislation

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(1) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Report No. EMA-56a, December 1972.

(2) Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, December 1970. (These figures do not include co-operatives created within programmes of land rehabilitation and land settlement). See also Annex II: for amalgamated 1971 figures.

(3) Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, 1971 publication.

of 1969 vested upon the Central Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives, the co-ordination, representation and supervision of the entire agricultural co-operative movement at national and international levels, including the agrarian reform co-operatives (1).

Mention should also be made of the General Organisation of Agricultural Co-operative created by Presidential decree of 1960 (No. 1137) This is the central administrative authority vested with overall responsability for policy formulation, promotion, supervision and technical and financial assistance in respect of all types of agricultural co-operative societies.

Co-operative membership is open to active farmers only, thus excluding all absentee landlords, and is conditioned on the purchase of at least one share of its capital, valued at E.P. 0.50. A membership subscription on the basis of E.P. 1 for every feddan or fraction of it possessed or held by the member is also established by statute (2). The usual size of a local co-operative is about 1,000 feddans (42 hectares) with an average membership of 590 members per society. Its average share capital is reported to be E.P. 721 for the agriculture co-operative as against E.P. 1,819 for the agrarian reform co-operative, which indicates both a greater average membership in the latter type of co-operatives and a larger potential for servicing its members (3).

The local agrarian reform co-operative is run by a board of directors whose members are elected by the general meeting among the co-operative's members, but ultimate control rests with a co-operative supervisor appointed by the board on the recommendation of the Co-operative Central Administration in Cairo. A candidate supervisor is not vetoed by the board, neither discharged of his duties without the consent of the Central Administration. In practice, the Administration's choice is automatically approved by the board. The supervisor, usually a trained agronomist, is assisted in his work by a team of administrative and technical staff, such as accountants, storekeepers, clerks, field wardens, etc. Though the chairman of the board is vested in principle with very extensive powers, it is in fact the co-operative supervisor who effectively manages the local co-operative, acting usually according to general guidelines and instruction from the central agrarian reform authorities. Where necessary, the supervisor also receives technical direction from the area's Co-operative Officer on all matters pertaining to rural co-operatives.

The system of supervised co-operatives was gradually extended to agricultural co-operative societies outside the land reform areas

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(1) Law No. 51 of 1969 on agricultural co-operatives.

(2) One US dollar = 0.435 E.P. (1971-72 rate of exchange).

(3) Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, 1971 Publication.

through government appointed agronomists with powers similar to those of the agrarian reform supervisors to guide and manage the societies. It should be emphasised that the availability of an ample supply of agronomists and competent staff, part of them former employees of the expropriated landlords, has played a key role in the success of the co-operative management of agriculture, both in and outside the land reform areas.

Services Provided by the Co-operatives

The services to be provided by the local agrarian reform co-operative were defined by the Decree-Law of 1952. They include: the provision of agricultural credit; supply of the necessary requisites for the exploitation of efficient cultivation and land use, including seed selection, varieties of crops, pest control; irrigation and drainage; the marketing of the crops; as well as all other agricultural and social services required by members.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES

Another purpose of the co-operatives is to ensure the implementation of a system of unified crop rotation in the agrarian reform areas, by means of which it is hoped to overcome the disadvantages of traditional small-scale farming accompanied as it is by extreme fragmentation of holdings. This was achieved by allocating redistributed land to farmers as parcels in various large blocks of sometimes several hundred feddans, each block being cultivated under a single crop in any season. In addition, the consolidation of holdings through exchange of separate fragments of land owned by society members in different plots, in order to expand the size of uneconomic plots and constitute one substantial production unit in a single block for each member, was also undertaken by the co-operatives. Through these measures the farmers got land in two or three plots, one in each block, each plot having to be planted with a different crop, covering their needs for a cash crop, fodder and food crops, the crops being rotated in accordance with local agricultural practice. Crops can thus be grown each year in a different parcel, avoiding the impoverishment of the soil which generally results from cultivating the same field with the same crop for a number of years in succession.

This system also transformed the former shape of farming units in rural Egypt. As one observer has put it: "It used to be said that Egypt is a country of large properties and small farms. So far as the requisitioned land goes, the reverse is now true, for it is held by small proprietors and farmed in large units" (1). By these means the

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(1) Doreen Warriner: Land Reform and Development in the Middle East. Second Edition, 1962, p. 44.

way was opened for the application of modern agricultural techniques and large-scale management and production methods, combined with specialisation of culture, and labour-saving advantages. A number of important farming operations which can be performed more efficiently and uniformly on a large-scale basis, such as tractor cultivation of the block, joint irrigation and drainage, fumigation of crops, etc., particularly on cotton fields, were performed by the local co-operatives. For example, all of the cotton crop is apparently now raised in blocks of over 20 feddans, and this no doubt facilitates the administration both of area allotments and of yield-improving techniques. The full significance of the consolidation programme can be better appraised when it is recalled that the average size of a farm unit in certain regions was about 0.5 feddan prior to land reform.

On the other hand consolidated crop rotation through the co-operative did not restrict personal incentives of farm operation since the farmers new that all the labour and material inputs required were expended on their own properties and whatever increase of yields resulting was to the benefit of their individual income. However, while the farmer remained responsible for the cultivation of his own plots and carried out the day-to-day cultivation operations, he was also submitted, especially in regard to certain cash crops, to observe strict rules and schedules as presented by government authorities and administered by co-operatives' staff. In particular the extent to which cotton would be grown is prescribed and detailed regulations laid down for planting and irrigation time-tables, pest control, harvesting, etc.

These joint operations did not meet with much objection from the holders of redistributed land since they were, from the outset, an integral part of the conditions under which the allocations were made, just as was compulsory membership of the agrarian reform co-operatives. The dominance of the supervisors on the management of co-operative affairs was also fully acknowledged by the beneficiaries of the reform, who often referred to them as "nazir el ziraat", the same term they had used in the past for the managers of the exlandlords (1).

The organisation of small farmers outside the redistribution areas along similar lines very quickly became an object of government policy. It was, however, more difficult an achievement since it meant a re-grouping of holdings already being farmed individually, and in accordance with crop rotations often less than ideal because of the exiguous nature of many holdings and the impossibility of grouping them to ensure proper rotation and at the same time provide for the needs of their farmer families. After some years of effort of re-groupement on a voluntary basis in particular pilot areas, on the

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(1) Dr. Gabriel Saab: The Egyptian Agrarian Reform, 1952-1962, Oxford University Press, 1967, p. 150.

whole successful, authority was taken by the government to fix the land use and crop rotation over the whole country. The implementation of this plan was entrusted to the local co-operative societies, both of the agrarian reform and the pre-reform types. The planning of adapted rotation cycles to each village situation is worked out by the supervisors together with the boards of the local co-operatives and subsequently sent to the provincial administration to become enforceable by law.

CREDIT

Meanwhile, both types of co-operatives were made the exclusive extension channel for the distribution of agricultural credit to farmers, the Agricultural Credit Bank (formerly the Agricultural and Co-operative Credit Bank) progressively restricting its dealings with non-cooperative undertakings. The implementation of a promotional policy of agricultural credit through the co-operatives was facilitated as supervision became much easier.

Loans to members were granted in kind for seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, cattle, etc. which were distributed from the co-operative warehouses at appropriate seasons, and in cash to help small holders to pay for labour and other cash outlays during peak seasons. Their amount varied according to the area of individual holding and to the type of crop planted. Assessment of members' requirements was, in principle, the task of the board of directors of the local co-operative, as was the responsability of ensuring that the loans were effectively used for the purpose for which they were intended, and the crops delivered to the co-operative. In practice, however, it was the supervisor of each co-operative and his staff who assumed most of these responsibilities.

In order to enhance the efforts of the co-operatives under the supervised credit system and facilitate operations with the Agricultural Credit Bank, branches of the Bank were opened in a number of villages as from 1960. To give a further impetus to the agricultural sector, Law No. 1250 of 1961 made loans from the Bank to farmers free of charge. Warehouses were also built close to the Bank's branches in the villages in order to store the inputs supplied to the co-operatives and their members, and take delivery of their crops. It should be noted at this point that in addition to the provision of working capital to farmers through the co-operative societies, capital for fixed investment was also provided by the government for the purpose of improving the quality of the poorer requisitioned land before its distribution, and for the carrying out of numerous irrigation and drainage schemes within the land reform areas.

The institution of an integrated rural credit system based on a suitable combination of co-operatives and state agencies has also proved capable of providing credit to small peasants and tenants on

an adequate scale, the emphasis being shifted from loans against "land security" to loans against "productive capacity". The contribution of the supervised credit programme through the local co-operatives to the current operations of the distributed holdings was considerable, sometimes extending up to 75 % of the current expenses incurred on a holding, excluding the value of labour inputs of the farmer and his family (1). Only an integrated co-operative structure covering credit, marketing, processing and needed inputs could be in a position to co-ordinate different types of credit programmes with complementary arrangements for marketing, processing and other economic activities of the producer (2), thus effectively performing the functions previously undertaken by the landlords, traders, etc.

It is possible, however, that easy granting of credits from government sources has increased the farmers' indebtedness and inhibited internal savings within agriculture itself. In this connection it has been noted that increased dependence of the co-operatives on external financial assistance has met with some negative effects upon the members, in particular, within the low income groups and former landless labourers. For this category of debtors co-operative loans were regarded more as a form of government subsidy rather than a personal liability and this may explain the considerable volume of unrecovered debts which, by 1967, reached some E.P. 47 million due by over two million members (3).

It may be also observed that few medium-term loans were made by the co-operatives for the purchase by members of agricultural machinery. Yet such loans, if granted at a low interest rate, would certainly have accelerated the pace of capital formation and investments in the villages.

SUPPLY

Through the timely provision at the local co-operative stores of high quality seeds and other inputs to farmers, accompanied with a wide use of fertilisers and efficient crop diseases control programmes both types of co-operatives have been instrumental in the increase of production of the main crops. Services rendered by the agrarian reform co-operatives in this field are indicated below:

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(1) Dr. G. Saab, ibid. p. 93.

(2) UNO Economic and Social Council, fifth report on Progress in Land Reform, 1969, E/4617 Summary, p. 27.

(3) Dr. Gameh Mostafa Gameh: The Organisational Structure of the Co-operatives and Problems of Co-operation in the A.R.E. (Egypte contemporaine, No. 352, April 1973, p. 200).

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 (1)
	(P.E. 000)					
Seeds	1.191	3.348	4.771	4.661	3.806	3.038
Fertilisers	9.153	9.845	11.678	10.966	8.969	9.048
Insecticides	2.442	2.203	1.623	1.655	1.757	2.072
Insecticide equipments	961	12	-	48	46	-
Sacks	1.174	1.174	-	1.554	-	-
Total	14.921	16.582	18.072	18.884	14.598	14.158

(1) Agricultural Years.

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics.

However, it may be noted that the contribution of these inputs cannot be separated from that of other factors which affect productivity and outputs, as for example, the introduction of new high yielding varieties for cotton and wheat, the extension of the cultivated areas, as well as a more intensive cultivation of their plots by the farmers following upon the increase in the security of tenure. Between 1952 and 1972 the average yield of cotton per feddan rose by 45 %, rice by 63 %, wheat by 30 %, sugar cane by 61 % and millet by 73 % (1).

MARKETING

On the marketing side, compulsory marketing of both the cotton and onion crops through the co-operatives was introduced in the agricultural reform areas and largely extended throughout the traditional agricultural areas as well, the only buyer being the government trading organisation. The returns from cotton yields being higher than

(1) Implementation and Appraisal of Results of Land Reform Programme in A.R.E. after 20 years, p. 11. Agricultural Development during 20 years since Revolution. Minister of Agriculture's Speech (Ahram Newspaper, 24.7.72, p. 6).

those of any other single crop and normally sufficient to settle all outstanding debts, cotton was, therefore, considered by the agrarian reform and co-operative staff as the main guarantee for the loans made by the co-operatives, and as the only tangible collateral for money due by their members. On the co-operative's income side the 3 % to 5 % commission charged by the society on cotton bulk sales provides their most important source of income.

In respect to other crops, such as rice, wheat and groundnuts, contracts providing for delivery of specified proportions at fixed prices to the co-operatives have been worked out. In the case of wheat, rice and corn which constitute important staple articles of diet for the urban population, deliveries of fixed proportions of the crops, at lower than prevailing prices, to the State trading organisations have sometimes been prescribed, the rest being sold either through the co-operatives or on an individual basis to merchants. Thus, the tendancy increasingly is for the co-operatives to handle all marketing operations in respect of the main crops, and for the government increasingly to fix the prices. Fruit, vegetables, dairy and poultry products and meat are, however, still largely sold individually.

Income from the sales of produce is distributed to each farmer in accordance with the output from his own holding, the proceeds of co-operative sales being credited to each member. The cost of operations and services carried out by the co-operatives are charged to farmers and recovered through the co-operatives' control of the marketing operations, just as are taxes, land purchase instalments, interest and repayments of costs of farm requisites supplied on credit, or of individual loans to members. To that effect each small holder is given an account book in which all his financial transactions with the co-operative are registered and the supervisors are entitled to take appropriate measures which vary according to the crops or to the degree of indebtedness of the members, in order to ensure the effective collection of members' debts.

Finally, it should be mentionned that the activities of the agricultural and agrarian reform co-operatives are not confined to cultivation but have extended to other fields as well, such as the provision of improved cattle and poultry, livestock insurance, the introduction of rural crafts and industries best suited to the environment, etc. They have also covered various undertakings in the field of social services and community development.

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It can be inferred from the above that both the agrarian reform co-operatives and the agricultural co-operatives have proved to be well suited agencies for the implementation of the agrarian reform and of programme of agricultural growth in Egypt. In the agrarian reform areas in particular, co-operatives have constituted the main institutional framework for the implementation of fundamental changes in land tenure and in the production and service structure.

How much of the agricultural growth in land reform areas has been due to the improvement of the tenure system and how much to the organisation of supervised co-operatives is difficult to say. While the organisational system promoted development the role of the tenure system cannot be ignored. On the whole, however, co-operatives have been instrumental in the progress which has been achieved. On the production side, they certainly provided convenient means of carrying out the large-scale cultivation operations which the new consolidation of holdings and crop rotations programmes involved. Whether or not they do so efficiently and at reasonable cost is difficult to ascertain, since the high fertility of the soil in Egypt may offset the cost of state intervention and the high level of financial investment.

Substantial increases of farmers' incomes have also been attained as a result of better farming methods, lower charges for land, the reduction of production units costs and marketing costs. For example, it has been estimated that in Upper Egypt, the net income of the tenants may have doubled through improvement of operational techniques and management, increase of incentives to work hard on their holdings and the reduction of former annual rental charges (1). In a study report, Miss Warriner expressed the belief that the increase in the income of smallholders for the period 1952-1959 was about 50 % above the pre-reform level (2), though the percentage increase in their purchasing power was lower mainly as a result of the rise of prices of certain basic commodities, and considerable pressure of rapid population growth on land could have limited the income and employment effect of the reform.

Still, it should be remembered that the bulk of the rural population is largely composed of small peasants and tenants, mostly illiterate and established on small uneconomic holdings, and that the success of co-operative farming and servicing will depend entirely on the efficiency of the co-operative administration and management,

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(1) "Agrarian Reform with Particular Reference to Employment and Social Aspects", International Labour Conference Report VI, 49th session 1965, p. 54.

(2) Report to UNO, May 1961, p. 25.

on the one hand, and on the ability of government to provide the required supporting services on an integrated basis, on the other. In particular, the provision of technical advice and agriculture extension services at the grass-root level further strengthened by a systematic programme of membership education and training, represent some of the major pre-requisites for a sustained policy of agricultural and co-operative development.

Similarly, the increase of the financial resources of the co-operatives through a restructuring of the organisational set-up designed to strengthen the operational capacity of the societies should also be seriously considered. It has been observed, in particular, that the limited capital resources of the co-operatives constituted a serious constraint on the recruitment of qualified and devoted staff to carry on the societies' operations with efficiency and at reasonable cost. This fact together with the overstaffing of the co-operatives and the scale of administrative costs may explain, to some extent, the rather considerable number of deficitory balance sheets reflecting the position of the societies in 1969. According to an official census, as much as 67 % of the agricultural co-operatives, and 77 % of the agrarian reform co-operatives were confronted with financial losses, the average loss being E.P. 446 and E.P. 1,220 for each type of society, respectively (1).

Several criticisms have been voiced about the rigid management of the co-operatives inherent to strict administrative control and intervention, and to the somehow restrictive attitude of the co-operative supervisors as regards the practical involvement of the members of the boards in the management of the societies. It has been noticed by various observers that most of the time the impression was given that the supervisor and his staff were only concerned with the problem of collecting as promptly as possible the settlement of the annual instalments, land taxes and loans due by the societies' members, rather than with the introduction of thorough changes in the techniques and ways of life of these members. On the expenditure side, although increased investments on the land have been achieved by a number of co-operatives, supervisors were often reluctant to meet the needed expenses for the maintenance of the drainage and irrigation networks, machinery and equipment, so as not to affect the net surplus of the co-operative, a matter which, in the long run, impeded the progressive attainment of the co-operatives' objectives and the steady implementation of the agricultural expansion programme.

Excessive paternalism on the part of the supervisors, although a natural tendency in the context of the rural sector where the supervisors generally come from a much better educated class than the average fellahs, runs counter to the overall co-operative objectives.

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(1) Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, December 1971. Tables 12, 13, 14.

It is, however, generally acknowledged that in the initial stages of agrarian reform, it would have been impossible to maintain and sometimes improve crop yields in the expropriated estates without some government assistance to and supervision of the newly co-operative set-up. The problems of agriculture credit, irrigation, drainage, crop rotations, pest control and marketing are too delicate and complex to be left solely to the very individually minded smallholders, or their representatives on the boards of the co-operatives.

However, the degree of supervision practised in respect of the co-operatives may seem disappointing. As it was observed by the FAO Expert Consultation on Co-operatives and other Farmers' Organisations in Agrarian Reform Areas in Africa and the Near East, held in Cairo in December 1971, government control, guidance and assistance may be necessary and justified in the early stages of agrarian reform, on account of the vulnerability of the beneficiaries to new and subtle forms of exploitation, their lack of resources and managerial ability, and the need also to ensure that the government's reform programme is implemented with the maximum prospect of success. Nevertheless, there should be a conscious effort on the part of the government to prepare co-operatives to progressively assume control of their own destiny, and to increasingly involve the members in the management of their own affairs. Twenty years have passed since the implementation of the first agrarian reform, and it would be useful to seek means of ensuring that there are adequate opportunities for the progress so far achieved by the reform to be combined with expanding opportunities for individual and group initiative, and a gradual lifting of administrative control.

Indeed, a substantial effort has been made to promote co-operative education and training in the rural sector. Yet, it seems that it falls quite short of the expanding needs of the agricultural co-operative movement. More co-operative training for agrarian reform personnel and co-operative officers, and the provision on a constant basis of the necessary managerial training and leadership for board members are still needed. These, side by side with an extensive programme of membership information and education geared to the functions and objectives of their societies, could in future greatly reinforce the autonomy of the co-operatives while, at the same time, enhancing their own development.

It may be ascertained, in conclusion, that considering the general restrictive circumstances characterising the Egyptian rural context, including the growing imbalance between land resources and rapid demographic growth, the co-operative pattern of organisation in rural Egypt appears, on the whole, to be consistent with the overall agricultural development policy. Both the agrarian reform co-operatives and the agricultural multipurpose co-operatives outside the agrarian reform sector cover at present all the rural regions. There is actually one local co-operative for each village in the country. It

has largely contributed to fill up the vacuum of economic organisation at this level. It has enabled the cultivators to operate their holdings efficiently and productively, thus contributing to national economic development, while paving the way for further active participation of the rural labour force and greater progress for the rural community.

Viewed from a wider perspective, it might also be said that both types of co-operatives have again brought to light that while primary responsibility for rural development in developing countries rests with national governments, the magnitutde of the task and the limited available resources emphasise the need increasingly to involve representative and efficient organisations of the rural population in the development process.

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Annex I

Land Distributed Among Farmers with Limited Income

Years	Agrarian Reform Lands	Lands Belonging to Organisations	Nile Deposit	Total
1953	16.426	-	-	16.426
1954	65.285	-	-	65.285
1955	66.687	-	-	66.687
1956	35.558	-	-	35.558
1957	42.067	-	-	42.067
1958	42.920	-	-	42.920
1959	5.982	-	-	5.982
1960	23.426	20.328		43.754
1961	28.381	2.272	-	30.653
1962	106.150	10.437	-	116.587
1963	90.172	9.397	-	99.569
1964	121.645	24.220	-	145.865
1965	26.013	44.575	20.020	90.608
1966	25.668	40.436	9.281	75.385
1967	58.107	32.746	454	91.307
1968	20.531	-	-	20.531
1969	22.743	-	-	22.743
1970	19.777	-	-	19.777
1971 (1)	5.385	-	-	5.385
Total	822.923	184.411	29.755	1.037.089

(1) Agricultural Years.

Land distributed by Egyptian Organisation for Desert Development not included.

Data up to 1.11.1971.

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics.

Annex II

No. of Agricultural Co-operatives Members and the Capital

Years	No. of co-operatives	Members	Capital (P.E. 000)
1952	1.727	498.652	661
1965	4.839	2.368.984	2.653
1966	4.879	2.532.579	2.682
1967	4.921	2.750.876	2.801
1968	4.955	3.046.099	2.996
1969	4.998	2.921.369	3.993
1971 (1)	5.013	3.119.483	7.404

(1) Agricultural Years.

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics.

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History

Colombia

ORIGIN OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT*

The first evidence of any endeavour to organise co-operatives in Colombia was felt as early as 1912. But it is during the economic crisis of the thirties and after the promulgation of Act No. 134 of 1931 that this attempt becomes a reality.

Table 1 illustrates the development of the co-operative movement in Colombia between 1933 and 1973.

Table No. 1

Year	Number of co-operatives	Number of members	Capital (in thousands of Colombian pesos)	Turnover
1933	4	1,807	46.3	164.7
1937	84	19,886	1,158.3	5,143.3
1942	203	48,561	7,823.5	21,104.3
1947	196	68,741	15,228.2	64,953.8
1952	452	116,130	31,584.2	223,150.5
1957	410	175,510	46,736.9	268,052.0
1962	759	443,023	119,594.8	628,625.1
1967	1,807	805,810	403,637.2	2,174,728.2
1972	1,480	1,113,185	964,348.9	9,940,738.2
1973 (1)	1,563	1,185,542	1,150,468.3	10,596,826.9

Source: Superintendencia Nacional de Cooperativas y Calculos, ASOCOOEX.

(1) Estimates.

* By Enrique Maldonado, Executive Chairman of the Asociación Colombiana de Cooperativistas Especializados en el Exterior (ASOCOOEX).

These figures indicate the rapid development pace of co-operatives between 1948 and 1952; however, between 1953 and 1960, there was a reduction of the number of co-operative societies because of the liquidation of some of them which did not meet the requirements.

In 1948, the Division of Co-operatives, set up within the Ministry of Labour, was entrusted with the control and co-ordination of the development of the co-operative movement in the country.

In 1963, a Decree (No. 1958) concerning the adaptation of previous legislation to the present situation was passed stipulating the nature and objectives of co-operatives and establishing rules concerning their creation and operation. From then on, the growth of the movement was really evident: there were 1,056 co-operatives, with a total membership of 404,474, a share capital of 159.2 million pesos and a turnover of 787.2 million pesos.

By the end of 1973, the total number of co-operatives was of 1,563.80 per cent of which were located in towns, and the rest, in rural areas. Thrift and credit co-operatives were the first in numerical order, followed by multi-purpose, agricultural and stock-breeding, transport, consumer, miscellaneous, education, housing and finally, handicraft co-operatives. Table 2 shows the distribution of co-operatives by types of activities in urban and rural areas at the end of 1972.

Table No. 2

Activities	Urban sector		Rural sector		Total	
	Number	% on total	Number	% on total	Number	% on total
Education	59	64.8	32	35.2	91	6.1
Agricultural-livestock	39	21.8	140	78.2	179	12.1
Consumers	76	77.6	22	22.4	98	6.6
Thrift and Credit	499	87.5	71	12.5	570	38.5
Handicrafts	10	62.5	6	37.5	16	1.1
Transports	153	100.0	-	-	153	10.3
Housing	38	100.0	-	-	38	2.7
Multipurposes	222	91.4	21	8.6	143	16.4
Others	89	96.7	3	3.3	92	6.2
Total	1,185	80.1	295	19.9	1,480	100.0

Source: Superintendencia Nacional de Cooperativas y Cálculos, ASOCOOEX.

Table No. 3

Distribution of Membership by Type of co-operatives

Activities	Number of coops.	% on total number	Members		
			Number of members	% on total	Average number by coops.
Education	91	6.1	11,497	1.0	126
Agricultural-livestock	179	12.1	171,016	15.4	955
Consumers	98	6.6	43,206	3.9	441
Thrift and Credit	570	38.5	417,221	37.5	732
Handicrafts	16	1.1	1,199	0.1	75
Transports	153	10.3	17,892	1.6	117
Housing	38	2.7	13,857	1.2	365
Multipurposes	243	16.4	407,925	36.6	1,679
Others	92	6.2	29,372	2.7	319
Total	1,480	100.0	1,113,185	100.0	752

Source: Superintendencia Nacional de Cooperativas y Cálculos, ASOCOOEX.

Table No. 4

Share capital and turnover of co-operatives, December 1972
(in thousands of Colombian pesos)

Activities	Number of coops.	% on total	Capital	% on total	Turnover	% on total
Education	91	6.1	3,559.7	0.4	24,125.4	0.2
Agricultural-livestock	179	12.1	99,897.2	10.4	3,050,271.2	30.8
Consumers	98	6.6	32,582.1	3.4	618,678.7	6.2
Thrift and Credit	570	38.5	277,331.2	28.8	2,121,020.8	21.3
Handicrafts	16	1.1	1,491.5	0.1	13,282.0	0.1
Transports	153	10.3	54,211.4	5.6	584,873.3	5.9
Housing	38	2.7	18,345.2	1.9	197,995.2	2.0
Multipurposes	243	16.4	460,384.7	47.7	3,273,564.8	32.9
Others	92	6.2	16,545.9	1.7	56,926.8	0.6
Total	1,480	100.0	964,348.9	100.0	9,940,738.2	100.0

Source: Superintendencia Nacional de Cooperativas y Cálculos, ASOCOOEX.

These statistical data call for the following remarks:

- the predominance of the urban sector is explained by the fact that in a city, the individual is a member of a group, whereas in the countryside, he remains isolated;

- thrift and credit co-operatives, grouping persons who deposit and receive funds directly, are by far the most numerous and, because of the type of their activities, are the only co-operatives without any financial problems. In 1972, they represented 42 per cent of the total number of urban co-operatives and 38.5 per cent of the co-operatives throughout the country. The majority of them are set up in enterprises where the employees themselves become their members;

- many agricultural co-operatives have consumer, thrift and credit, marketing, housing sections. However, 52 per cent of such co-operatives are not only service co-operatives, but co-operatives with a direct bearing on production. Among co-operatives carrying out activities in particular sectors, those of coffee producers are the most developed;

- the number of education co-operatives and co-operative colleges, the activities of which are more social than economic, is increasing regularly. But, although all co-operatives have the obligation to allocate part of their annual budget surpluses to education, education co-operatives and co-operative colleges, which are also subsidised by the "Corporacion Popular Financiera", the "Banco Popular", and by "FINANCIACOOP", have not developed as expected for lack of a more dynamic organisation.

Furthermore, there are a certain number of other co-operatives such as: consumer co-operatives, created to protect the purchasing power of their members but which have not as yet been able to reach their objectives; transport co-operatives, which in certain cases carry out activities other than those they should really be undertaking; housing co-operatives which aim at finding solutions to the housing problem; marketing co-operatives created to improve marketing conditions for small producers; insurance co-operatives (new sector of activity); and finally disabled persons' co-operatives, aiming at a more human co-operative system, which were set up under the sponsorship of ASOCOOEX.

Status of the various types of co-operatives

Tables 3, 4 and 5 hereafter summarise the status in 1972 of the principal types of co-operatives classified according to criteria established by ASOCOOEX.

Table No. 5

Distribution of co-operatives by activities in rural and urban sectors in 1968 and 1972

Activities	Number of co-operatives in rural sector		urban sector		Total			
	1968(1)	1972	1968(1)	1972	1968(1)	% on total	1972	% on total
Education	4	32	19	59	63	1.3	91	6.1
Agricultural-livestock	66	140	-	39	66	3.6	179	12.1
Consumers	11	22	31	76	42	2.3	98	6.6
Thrift and Credit	154	71	459	499	613	33.6	570	38.5
Handicrafts	11	6	5	10	16	0.9	16	1.1
Transports	21	-	101	153	122	6.6	153	10.3
Housing	12	-	111	38	123	6.7	38	2.7
Multipurposes	176	21	645	222	821	45.0	243	16.4
Others	-	3	-	89	-	-	92	6.2
Total	455	295	1,371	1,185	1,826	100.0	1,480	100.0

Source: Superintendencia Nacional de Cooperativas y Cálculos, ASOCOOEX.

(1) "Esbozo sobre 40 años de cooperativismo en Colombia", ASCOOP, 1971

EDUCATION CO-OPERATIVES

These co-operatives contribute to solving one of the most complex problems faced by the country, that of education. As the purchasing power is progressively reduced by inflation, the access to education becomes more difficult because of the impossibility for the State to meet the requirements of the school age population. The grouping into co-operatives of parents, teachers and pupils helps to reduce the cost of education and allows the participation of all in finding a solution to a problem which has considerable social repercussions.

In 1972, there were 91 education co-operatives, of which 64.8 per cent were located in the urban sector and 35.2 per cent in rural areas. They represented 6.1 per cent of the total number of Colombian co-operatives and only one per cent of the co-operative population. Their share capital represented 0.4 per cent of that of the entire co-operative movement, which shows the major difficulty they had to overcome in solving the problem of education.

The total amount of their operations only represented 0.2 per cent of the turnover of the co-operatives as a whole. It should be noted however that between 1968 and 1972, their number increased from 4 to 32 in rural areas, and from 19 to 59 in the urban sector.

In addition to education co-operatives, co-operative colleges should also be mentioned here (1), which were first established in 1965. By June 1975, 188 such colleges had been created, 14 of which (with a total of 25,000 students) in the urban sector, and 48 (10,000 students), in rural areas. In towns, most of these colleges were built with private funds and with the assistance of councils for communal action (Juntas de Acción Comunal), whereas in rural areas, investment financing was ensured by public bodies.

Presently, co-operatives are obliged, in accordance with the legislation in force, to allocate 20 per cent of their surplus budget to an education fund. But, in many cases, these sums are used for other activities which have nothing to do with education; this could eventually greatly endanger the whole system of co-operative colleges.

The creation of national co-operative colleges subsidised by the Government, at least in so far as building costs and teachers' wages are concerned, would have serious social repercussions. It should be recalled here that the Government, through the Ministry of Education, already provides considerable assistance to education co-operatives and that, in 1973, they received financial subsidies amounting to 30 million pesos. It is nevertheless to be hoped that a more efficient collaboration may be established between the Government and the co-operatives, once the rules for the application of Act No. 9 of 1971 concerning co-operative education have been fully stipulated.

FINANCIACOOP also could grant assistance to education co-operatives. Finally, the transfer of education funds from all co-operatives in each region to co-operative colleges should be regulated. In turn, each co-operative would benefit from their services and this would partly solve the problem of education.

AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK-FARMING CO-OPERATIVES

Agricultural and stock-farming co-operatives have an important rol to play in an independent development system involving a regional and sectoral integration. A better remuneration of agriculture and stock-farming in accordance with their contribution to the economy of the country is one of the prerequisites of sectoral integration, as well as the increased utilisation by this sector of improved techniques. It is also the only means to improve production and provide local raw materials to national industry which will, in turn, process them into manufactured products for market consumption.

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(1) Editor's Note: These are colleges and institutes established in the form of a co-operative, registered under the co-operative law, and which are engaged in general education at the primary, secondary, technical and university levels.

But here we run into the problem of land tenure. An agrarian reform which maintains the concept of individual private property can only fail in its programme of redistribution of the land and of the benefits derived from it. The co-operative movement then appears as the most interesting alternative in solving this complex problem, since the redistribution of land to co-operatives, and not to individuals, would result in keeping up, and increasing, the levels of production and of productivity.

Agricultural and stock-farming co-operatives have become very important in Colombia with the creation of CECORA (Central Organisation of Agrarian Reform Co-operatives), and with the development of coffee producers' co-operatives. In 1972, 179 such co-operatives already existed, of which 39 were located in urban zones and 140, in rural areas, thus representing 12.1 per cent of the total number of co-operatives, with a membership of 171,016, i.e. 15.4 per cent of the co-operative population. The importance of large coffee producers' co-operatives is reflected by the rate of the membership of the agricultural co-operatives in general: 955 in 1972, exceeded only by that of multi-purpose co-operatives which are, in fact, composed in majority of agricultural and stock-farming co-operatives.

Also in 1972, the share capital of these co-operatives amounted to 10.4 per cent of the total share capital of the co-operative movement, whereas their turnover amounted to 30.8 per cent of the total turnover, fact which illustrates their dynamic development. Between 1968 and 1972, their number reached from 66 to 179. During the same period, 39 agricultural and stock-farming co-operatives were created in urban zones where none existed previously.

Not only their own members but also the country's economy as a whole benefit from the many advantages offered by agricultural and stock-farming co-operatives; as these co-operatives progressively gain strength, they will contribute towards the elimination of intermediaries and at the same time, increase the "rural income" of co-operators and consumers.

The creation of agricultural and stock-farming co-operatives will warrant an increase of their credit worthiness, of their purchasing power and of the utilisation of techniques which will reduce production costs and improve productivity.

These co-operatives progressively tend to become multi-purpose organisations, which further increases the advantages offered to their members, be it in the marketing of their products, the purchasing of seeds, tools, tractors, consumer goods, the granting of loans and credit, etc. Their efficiency has in fact been demonstrated in some North European countries engaged more specifically in agricultural production and stock-farming, in the United States, in Israel (kibbutz and moshavs), in the Soviet Union (kolkhozes and sovkhozes), etc. Finally, these co-operatives can also be equipped with special storage units for export products, thus contributing to increasing the inflow of currency and strengthening the agricultural sector.

CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

The Colombian consumer co-operative movement has been characterised by the intermediary role it has played in the distribution and marketing system, through the creation of supermarkets and the opening of clothing and electric household equipment shops.

In 1972, the 98 existing consumer co-operatives, of which 77.6 per cent were located in urban areas, and 22.4 per cent, in rural areas, represented 6.6 per cent of the total co-operative movement. Their membership was of 43,206, i.e. 3.0 per cent of the total co-operative population; the average membership by co-operative was 441, which placed them on the 4th rank within the movement. Their share capital amounted to 38,582,100 pesos (3.4 per cent of the share capital of the total number of co-operatives) and their turnover was of 618,678,700 pesos.

The analysis of this sector's development during the period 1968-1972 shows an increase of more than 100 per cent in the number of co-operatives (from 42 to 98), this increase being more important in towns (76 in 1972 as against 31 in 1968) than in rural areas, where, nonetheless, their numbers have doubled (11 in 1968 as against 22 in 1972).

The analysis of the type of products sold by consumer co-operatives reveals that these co-operatives often encourage the consumption of expensive goods which are not essential, when they should on the contrary be essentially geared towards the people's benefit and encourage the sale of current consumption goods at prices competitive with those of retail trade; co-operatives would then be in a position to have a direct influence on the cost of the "housewife's shopping-bag" and, in so doing, increase the income of the majority of their members. Now that the Government has decided to take over the organisation of the market - a function which has so far been the responsibility of the Agricultural Marketing Institution (Instituto de Mercadeo Agropecuario, IDEMA) - thought should be given to revising the operating modalities of consumer co-operatives so that, with the participation of all concerned, they may increase their importance.

Among the measures to be recommended, one of the first should be the manufacture, by the consumer co-operatives themselves, of clothing, household goods, etc., and, in order to achieve this, to provide them with the required financial resources.

THRIFT AND CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES

Until now, these co-operatives, together with consumer co-operatives, have constituted the basis of the Colombian co-operative movement. They have carried out jointly their activities each time credit has been used chiefly to buy consumer goods.

In 1972, the 570 existing thrift and credit co-operatives, of which 499 (87.5 per cent) were located in towns, and 71 (12.5 per cent), in rural areas, represented 38.5 per cent of the total co-operative activites in the country. Their membership (417,221) represented 37.5 per cent of the total co-operative population.

The average membership per co-operative was of 732 and was exceeded only by that of multi-purpose co-operatives which also comprised thrift and credit sections, and by agricultural and stock-farming co-operatives. Their share capital amounted to 277,331,200 pesos, i.e. 28.8 per cent of the total share capital of the co-operative movement, and their turnover, to 2,121,000,000 pesos, representing 21.3 per cent of the total turnover of the co-operative movement.

Between 1968 and 1972, the number of these co-operatives decreased from 613 to 570 as a result of the liquidation of 83 co-operatives in rural areas, whereas 40 new co-operatives were created in towns. This shows a marked tendency towards the urbanisation of this type of co-operatives, tendency which grows as the importance of their operations increases.

As concerns the future, these co-operatives are faced with three possibilities which could reinforce the co-operative movement as a whole:

- either diversify their activities and become multi-purpose co-operatives. In fact, the amount of their operations and of their share capital would allow them easily to extend the scope of their activities to the consumer and services sectors just by opening shops and supermarkets, dispensaries, health centres, insurance societies, etc.;

- channel their resources for the benefit of production co-operatives with a view to modifying and reinforcing this sector of the economy;

- or, finally, strengthen their own organisation by creating a co-operative bank which could, in fact, be "FINANCIACOOP", institution which will be discussed below.

In this respect, interesting precedents can be quoted: first, that of "Coopdesarrollo", credit institution established on 4 October 1962 in Bogotá, jointly by the National Union of Co-operative Credit (Unión de Trabajadores de Colombia, UTC). Furthermore, there exists nowadays a "Workers' Bank" (Banco Popular) and the Central Thrift and Credit Co-operative Organisation of the Boyaca District, called "Caja Popular" which operates partly as a commercial bank and the chaques drawn on it can be presented to any other of the commercial banks.

The transformation of "FINANCIACOOP" into a co-operative bank would be a genuine improvement towards the horizontal integration of co-operatives, and would allow, on the one hand, the granting

of credit to the entire co-operative system, and on the other, for all loans granted to co-operatives by official or semi-official bodies to be channelled through the co-operative bank. Furthermore, this transformation would allow FINANCIACOOP to hold current and long-term deposits belonging to natural persons or to corporations, and generally carry out all operations which would make it known as the co-operative bank.

TRANSPORT CO-OPERATIVES

These co-operatives, grouping owners of public transport vehicles, contribute towards the increase of the movement's earnings and at the same time strengthen its position on the market.

From the figures established by the National Superintendency of Co-operatives, 153 urban transport co-operatives existed in 1972, representing 10 per cent of the total number of co-operatives. They grouped 17,892 members, i.e. 1.6 per cent of the co-operative population, and the average membership per co-operative was of 117. Their share capital amounted to 54,211,400 pesos (5.6 per cent of the total share capital of the movement), and their turnover was equal to 584,873,300 pesos (5.9 per cent of the total turnover of the country's co-operatives).

Between 1968 and 1972, the number of co-operatives increased from 122 to 153, inspite of 21 transport co-operatives in rural areas having been cancelled, a fact which emphasises the urban nature of these co-operatives.

The development of such co-operatives would provide a solution to part of the problems faced by public transports in the cities; but one of their main problems resides in the fact that the drivers of the vehicles belonging to their members are generally wage earners.

HOUSING CO-OPERATIVES

The Colombian housing co-operative movement is not developing and is not in a position to provide a solution to the people's housing problem, at the very time when this problem is becoming increasingly serious.

However, it should be noted that the Government, aware of the role which the co-operative movement could play in this field, and by passing Legislative Decree No. 1598 of 1963 up-dating co-operative legislation, has defined the type of assistance which the Instituto de Crédito Territorial (ICT) and the Banco Central Hypotecario (BCH) should provide to co-operative housing programmes. But in reality, the actual support provided by the Government is very weak.

In 1972, there existed 38 urban housing co-operatives, representing 2.7 per cent of the total number of co-operatives in the country. Their membership totalled 13,857 (1.2 per cent of the total co-operati

population) and the average membership per co-operative was of 365. Their share capital amounted to 18,345,200 pesos (1.9 per cent of the total share capital of the co-operative movement) and their turnover amounted to 197,995,200 pesos (2 per cent of the total turnover of the country's co-operatives).

Between 1968 and 1972, the number of these co-operatives dropped from 123 to 38; all the rural housing co-operatives disappeared and 65 per cent of those remaining in the cities wounded up their activities.

The major problem faced by housing co-operatives is the fact that they tend to lose their members once the buildings have been sold. To avoid this, regional housing co-operatives should be created which would be tied down by special regulations taking into account their particular features.

A further illustration of the weakness of these co-operatives lies in Decree No. 299 of 1973 promulgated by the Government with a view to giving its support to the co-operative movement by recognising mutualist thrift and credit associations operating more or less as thrift and housing societies, but with the indication that the persons depositing funds with these societies should become members of such societies. This clause gave rise to so many limitations that these associations were prevented from finding the financial resources required for their operations. Furthermore, the granting of loans of equal amounts does not always fit in with the situation of their members, all the more so that the co-operative principles governing these associations should aim at favouring persons with small incomes.

MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVES

As indicated by their title, these co-operatives have diversified activities and provide their members with services much more complete than other types of co-operatives. But, in reality, and with few exceptions, they continue to act as intermediaries in the marketing of products and the provision of services. Among them, the most important are the "enterprise co-operatives" in which payment for services is deducted from their members' wages.

In 1972, there were 243 such co-operatives, of which 91.4 per cent were located in urban areas and 8.6 per cent, in rural areas. They represented 16 per cent of the total number of co-operatives in the country, and their 407,925 members represented 36.6 per cent of the co-operative population. The average membership per co-operative was 1,679, and was the highest of all. Their share capital amounted to 460,384,700 pesos (47.7 per cent of the total capital of the co-operative movement) and their turnover, to 3,273,564,800 pesos (32.9 per cent of the total turnover).

Between 1968 and 1972, the number of these co-operatives decreased considerably and from 821 in 1968, it was reduced to 243 only in 1972. This phenomenon occurred more or less in the same proportions in the

urban sector, where only 222 co-operatives existed in 1972 as against 645 in 1968, and in rural areas where there remained only 21 co-operatives in 1972 as against 176 in 1968. This reduction was the result of a concentration process carried out by multi-purpose co-operatives since, in spite of the reduction of their number (which only represents 16.4 per cent of the total number of co-operatives as against the previous 45 per cent), they still continue to hold 47.7 per cent of the total share capital of the co-operative movement, and have the highest turnover.

HANDICRAFT AND PRODUCTION CO-OPERATIVES

In 1972, there were 16 production co-operatives, 10 of which were located in urban areas and 6, in the rural sector (i.e. 1 per cent only of the total number of co-operatives), with a membership of 1,119 (i.e. 0.1 per cent of the total co-operative population). The average membership per co-operative was 75. Their share capital, amounting to 1,491,500 pesos, represented 0.1 per cent only of the total share capital of the movement, and their turnover, of 13,281,000 pesos, also represented 0.1 per cent of the total turnover of the country's co-operatives.

On 30 September 1975, there were 23 such co-operatives, of which: 5 bakeries, 3 shoe manufactures, 2 clothing manufactures, 2 poultry co-operatives, 2 handicraft co-operatives, 1 furniture co-operative, 1 rope manufacture, 5 dairies, 1 cinematographic production and documentation co-operative, and 1 disabled persons' co-operative.

The advantages of this type of co-operative are numerous: in the first instance, the co-operative movement ceases to act as an intermediary and becomes a producer. Here is certainly the most elaborate form of co-operativism which increases production, generates employment, increases the income of its members and, at the same time, provides consumers with goods at competitive prices.

These co-operatives generally exist only in agriculture. Programmes for co-operative integration, horizontal as well as vertical, should tend to include their development in other sectors of the economy. In this respect, the new National Superintendency of Co-operatives will have to make a considerable effort to reinforce and restructure the co-operative movement, and Government support, which has already implemented certain measures in this field, will be essential if this transformation is to be achieved successfully.

The development of production co-operatives could follow the example of the communal enterprises created in Chile and whereby their members supply the co-operative with labour instead of capital. In Colombia, a few attempts have been made to propagate this idea, but they have met with very little success. However, the idea should not be abandoned: small communal enterprises, urban as well as rural, can be set up by groups of persons who lack the required financial resources but who can provide labour. The fundamental problem then facing these production co-operatives would be their low credit

worthiness which would not allow them to face their financial requirements unless the Government provides them with real support.

SECOND LEVEL CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS

Second level institutions constitute a form of co-operative integration. There are two principal types:

- federations, with purely economic objectives such as, for example, the reduction of costs and prices;
- associations, also called unions, with social, education and research objectives.

Although other such national organisations do exist, only the National Union of Credit Co-operatives (UCONAL), the National Institute for the Financing and Development of Co-operatives (FINANCIACOOP) and the Colombian Association of Co-operatives (ASCOOP) will be mentioned hereafter.

National Union of Co-operative Credit
(Unión Cooperativa Nacional de Crédito, UCONAL)

This institution was established in August 1959; it groups thrift and credit co-operatives. On 31 July 1973, it had 282 affiliated co-operatives and their deposits amounted to 229 million pesos.

UCONAL's share in the accumulated amount of national thrift is noteworthy: in 1967, the deposits in savings-banks amounted to 2,033 million pesos and UCONAL held 2.17 per cent of that amount; in 1972, on a total of 6,080 million pesos, UCONAL participation was of 4.09 per cent.

Colombian Association of Co-operatives
(Asociación Colombiana de Cooperativas, ASCOOP)

The main objective of this association is to collaborate with official semi-public and private bodies - particularly with co-operative institutions and, more especially, with its own affiliated members - in the implementation of all activities geared towards the strengthening and the development of the co-operative movement, as well as in carrying out specific programmes.

Among the members of ASCOOP, there is not only a large number of co-operatives (consumer, multi-purpose, production, education and services), but also second level co-operative organisations such as federations of agricultural co-operatives for agrarian reform, housing co-operatives, transport co-operatives, the Central de Cooperativas Ferroviarias, PROVICOOP, the National Institute for Co-operative Financing and Development, "La Equidad" (national insurance co-operative).

National Institute for Co-operative Financing and Development
(Instituto Nacional de Financiamiento y Desarrollo Cooperativo, FINANCIACOOP)

The objective of this private institution, founded in 1968, is to help the co-operative movement, at the national level, by providing the resources it needs as well as means for its development.

On 30 June 1975, 681 co-operatives were affiliated. The following table will give an idea of the allocation of credits granted by the Institute to various types of co-operatives between 1969 and 31 December 1974.

Table 6

Distribution of credit according to FINANCIACOOP
(31.12)

Activities	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Total
Agricultural-livestock	4,213	300	100	3,170	12,585	18,637	39,005
Industry			810	1,340	1,780	2,450	6,380
Transports	100	1,831	1,275	1,087	1,860	1,691	7,844
Second level co-operative organisations			1,625	1,285	2,307		5,217
Consumers'	1,655	1,220	1,930	2,190	700	5,098	12,793
Housing	130	6,256	3,350	4,660	9,677	23,367	47,440
Dairies		4,141	5,144	7,842	6,642	6,849	30,618
Thrift and credit	13,018	9,177	13,066	19,204	19,484	4,309	78,258
Multi-purpose		28,685	32,199	30,122	19,116	5,307	115,429
Co-ops colleges					520	870	1,390
Working capital					16,235	68,629	84,864
Total	19,116	51,610	59,499	70,900	90,906	137,207	429,238

Source: FINANCIACOOP y Cálculos de ASOCOOEX.

The far from satisfactory present situation of the co-operative movement is not due to the lack of financial resources, but to the lack of serious attention given to the development of production co-operatives on the one hand, and on the other, to the insufficient training of co-operative management staff.

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The measures foreseen concerning the co-operative movement are summarised below:

- to increase the rediscount ceiling of FINANCIACOOP

After having examined the problems raised by FINANCIACOOP, the Credit Board of the Bank of the Republic adopted Resolution No. 75, 1974, increasing the rediscount ceiling of FINANCIACOOP.

To be able to appraise the consequences of this Resolution, it should be recalled that, according to the regulation in force, the ceiling of the total half-yearly rediscount of FINANCIACOOP was equal to 100 per cent of its paid up capital and legal reserve with an added amount of, on the one hand, 25 million pesos during the second half of 1974 (in application of Resolution No. 31, 1969, adopted by the Credit Board of the Bank of the Republic, and amended by Resolution No. 103 of 1971) and, on the other, of 20 million pesos, in keeping with the rules contained in the Credit Board Resolution No. 65 of 1972.

As a result, FINANCIACOOP's global rediscount ceiling reached the amount of 66,765,000 pesos during the first half of 1974, and of 69,859,574 pesos (i.e. an increase of 3,094,574 pesos) during the second half of the same year. The average amount of rediscount possibilities per affiliated co-operative was therefore of 121,390 pesos.

The solution to the problems faced by the financing of the co-operative movement may reside in the application of Resolution No. 75 of 1974 which authorises the fixing of FINANCIACOOP's rediscount ceiling at 250 per cent of its paid up capital and legal reserve, always with the additional amounts of 25 and 20 million pesos as authorised by Resolutions No. 103 of 1971 and No. 65 of 1972. Since its foundation, the average annual rate of increase of the paid up capital and legal reserves has been of 28 per cent; consequently, by the end of 1974, this capital and legal reserve should reach the total amount of 30,193,420 pesos. During the first half of 1975, FINANCIACOOP's total rediscount ceiling could be of 120,483,551 pesos (i.e. 75,483,551 pesos corresponding to the 250 per cent of 30,193,420 pesos, to which would be added the 45 million pesos authorised by the 1971 and 1972 Resolutions). Furthermore, by the end of 1975, the number of co-operatives affiliated to FINANCIACOOP should exceed 700, the average yearly increase of its membership since its foundation having been of 6 per cent.

- The obligation to sell 25 per cent of essential goods through the channel of co-operatives

In order to strengthen the co-operative system as well as combat speculation on essential goods, the Government has decided that 25 per cent of these goods (oil, milk, chocolate, seeds and wheat, etc.) should be sold to co-operatives, but that this percentage should vary

according to the demand. Provision has also been made for sanctions to be carried out against producers who do not abide by the obligation to sell to co-operatives.

- A national co-operative development plan

This plan should define a strategy to reinforce the co-operative movement and to give guidelines as to the general orientation of its development; it should also specify the actions to be implemented.

Several public and private bodies have collaborated in the formulation of this plan, but the National Superintendency of Co-operatives is now entrusted with its final preparation.

Without prejudice of modifications which could be made eventually, this plan comprises three parts concerning respectively the development of consumer co-operatives, a programme for the distribution of goods, and production co-operatives.

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Conclusion

Time has come to start regarding the Colombian co-operative system as an efficient means of developing many sectors of the economy.

But the movement will be in a position to achieve this objective only if it is equipped with an appropriate legislation - which is presently non existent - and if it is given specific objectives in the production as well as marketing sectors; available resources will have to be allocated to various activities which will certainly

develop in a better way if they are directly related to the co-operative sector.

Such action will lead to considerable practical achievements in rural areas, in particular as concerns the granting of loans, the rationalisation of production, the reduction of the cost of production means, the marketing of products, all fields in which serious short-comings can still be noted. Intermediaries, who are truly accountable for raising the cost of agricultural and stock-farming products, would gradually be eliminated. In turn, the rural sector, still lagging behind, and on which depends for a great part the development of the country's economy, would be allowed to expand progressively.

Furthermore, the development of co-operative activites in urban zones, whether they be in the fields of transport, housing, education or distribution, without intermediaries, of consumer goods, would be a true means to protect the wage earner's income.

(Original in Spanish)

Ivory Coast

The Co-operative Movement in the Ivory Coast Background, Present Situation and Future Prospects ✲

The Republic of the Ivory Coast

The Republic of the Ivory Coast is a country of approximately 322,000 square kilometres extending from the Gulf of Guinea to the Sudan.

Its population is growing swiftly and in 1973 there were about 5.5 million inhabitants.

It consists of three major regions:

- A forest covered region bordering the Atlantic Ocean ;
- A transitional region where the dense forests give way to clusters of trees as one moves northward;
- The Sudanese region with sparse vegetation.

Beginning in the second half of the 19th Century, the country was systematically explored by the French, and on 10 March 1893 the Ivory Coast was decreed a French colony and placed under the authority of a governor responsible to the Ministry of Colonies.

At first, it was integrated into the political and economic unit then known as French West Africa. After the Second World War it was granted a certain degree of autonomy within the framework of the French Union, until its independence on 7 August 1960.

✲ By André Hirschfeld.

The Ivory Coast has the fastest developing economy of all the African countries in the franc area, largely because of the expansion of its agriculture, in which roughly 80 per cent of the active population is employed.

It is the third largest coffee producing country in the world and the largest producer of the "robuste" variety, widely used as a blending base.

Cocoa production is also a mainstay of the country's economy, the Ivory Coast being the fourth largest producer of cocoa in the world.

Its future prospects for banana and pineapple production are good as the Ivory Coast Banana and Fruit Co-operative (COBAFRUIT) which was established in 1953, with the assistance of the French Overseas Fruit Research Institute (IFAC), has improved the methods of crop production and of banana picking, transport and marketing.

For some years the Ivory Coast also exported large quantities of high-quality wood, but these exports have fallen off considerably as a result of a more prudent policy of forest conservation.

The Co-operative Movement in Ivory Coast

The colonial period

In all of Africa South of the Sahara, there were at the beginning of the 20th Century frequent and numerous community movements. In particular, "collective granaries" were set up throughout the region, spontaneously or at the instigation of the French colonial administration, for storing surplus provisions or seeds of the members of the village or tribe.

Such groups were gradually institutionalised as it were, with the formation in French West Africa of "indigenous agricultural mutual provident relief and credit societies", more commonly known as indigenous provident societies (SIP).

The purposes of these societies officially established by a decree of 29 June 1910 on the model of those already existing in Algeria, Tunisia and Tonkin, were:

. to constitute reserves of grain for distribution to their members at sowing-time;

. to purchase farming tools to be lent or sold to the members ;

. to assist sick or injured members ;

- to protect the members gainst the consequences of droughts, floods, epizootic diseases and other natural disasters.

Two major modifications were made to the constitution and operation of these societies by a decree of 8 January 1915:

- first, the principle of voluntary membership, established by the decree of 29 June 1910, was replaced by compulsory membership of all the farmers living within the area covered by the society;

- secondly, it was made obligatory to entrust the chairmanship of the society's committee of management to the administrator of the local district (cercle).

The excessively rigid nature of the decree of 8 January 1915 was modified by a decree of 4 July 1919, which replaced it. The new decree attempted a compromise between the previous texts by maintaining compulsory membership of the peasants in the indigenous provident societies, but entrusting their chairmanship to a "native" appointed by the Governor of the territory from a list submitted by the committee of management and approved by the administrator of the district.

The attempt to allow a peasant appointed in such conditions to perform the duties of chairman, however, proved ineffective and the chairmanship of the indigenous provident societies was definitely assigned to the administrator of the district by a decree of 5 December 1923.

The decree of 4 July 1919 also provided for the organisation within the indigenous provident societies of sections which were to be the forerunners of the basic co-operatives, as the societies were to transform themselves in the more or less distant future into unions of such co-operatives.

Of the texts that were later to modify the decree of 4 July 1919, the most important was the decree of 9 November 1933, which extended the activities of the indigenous provident societies with respect to rural equipment, the development of fishing and the marketing of the members' agricultural produce.

The regulations governing indigenous provident societies were extended to the Ivory Coast by a local decree of 3 September 1929.

However, the indigenous provident societies, commonly called merely provident societies, suffered from a serious shortcoming: they were much too big to be administered properly by the members themselves. Moreover, they were oriented more towards provident than towards the economic development of the local population, a situation which was hardly changed by their transformation into the so-called renovated provident societies (SPR).

It was to remedy these various schortcomings that the trusteeship authorities transformed them into mutual rural production societies (SMPR).

These societies aimed at permitting and partly achieved, growing participation of the indigenous population in the management of bodies set up for their benefit and at helping to guide the activities of such bodies towards economic action rather than towards providence.

On 24 August 1953, the High Commissioner of France in French West Africa, in consultation with the Grand Council of French West Africa, issued an order amending in this region of black Africa the decree of 4 July 1919, which was still the basic text on the matter.

The general assembly of members of mutual rural production societies was composed of delegates appointed for four years at the level of each village by a body of major electors, according to a multiple-degree system of election based on the village quarter (carré de village), the basic unit of the traditional community.

The societies moreover were jointly administered by members elected by the general assembly and members appointed by the governor: officials, territorial advisers, etc. Permanent supervision was the task of a government commissioner (district administrator or subdivision chief), who was not a member of the committee of management, but was entitled to attend its meetings and was informed of its accounts.

Lastly, the chairman and other officers of the committee of management were chosen preferably from among the elected members and whenever possible care was taken to appoint an African to the chairmanship of mutual rural production societies, where they succeeded the district administrator.

Provision was also made once again for the gradual transformation of the mutual rural production societies into unions of co-operatives.

Socially speaking, these mutual rural production societies helped to awaken the African population to the ideas of co-operation.

Technically and economically they rendered some services, especially by mechanising methods of farming and harvesting crops for external markets. Nevertheless, with a view to the indispensable development of the population towards greater freedom, the mutual rural production societies of French West Africa were transformed by a decree of 13 November 1956, into mutual rural development societies (SMDR).

The new reform undertaken by that decree, which shortly after was modified, in turn, by a decree of 28 March 1957, was again aimed at adapting the former indigenous provident societies, whose installations still existed, to the new conditions of economic and social

development of the population whose advance towards independence was gradually gaining speed.

Like their predecessors, the mutual rural development societies were to group all of the farmers, livestock breeders, fishermen and handicraft workers living in their territorial jurisdiction.

Their administrative organisation was very similar to that of the mutual rural production societies, the only differences being:

- the territorial jurisdiction of the society, which was limited to a group of cantons or "cercles";
- the prohibition to appoint territorial advisers as fully-fledged members of the committee of management;
- the composition of the committee of management: at least two-thirds of the seats had to be assigned to members elected by the members of the society;
- the collection of contributions which were set by decision of the territorial assembly and no longer collected as a compulsory surtax;
- greater latitude in the organisation of specialised sections corresponding to specific activites or delimited geographical areas;
- lastly, the method of appointing the committee of management and its chairman, which was laid down in the local decree establishing the society.

The influence of the colonial administration, however, was still strong within the mutual rural development societies, as clear from the fact that:

- the society's activities were supervised by the head of the administrative district as the government's commissioner;
- the representatives of the technical administrations, members of advisory councils and certain traditional chiefs chosen by their peers had to be members as of right of the society's committee of management;
- the director had to be appointed by decree of the head of the territory or province on the proposal of the committee of management and in actual fact the choice of the committee was "guided" by the head of the territory who drew up a list of the possible candidates.

The decrees setting up the mutual rural development societies provided that the specialised sections created within each could gradually be replaced by co-operatives. In this connection, the decree of 27 March 1957 specified that "co-operatives shall continue to enjoy the administrative, financial, accounting and technical support of the mutual rural development society until such time as it in turn may be transformed into a union of co-operatives".

However, in the Ivory Coast, the decrees on the mutual rural development societies, though promulgated, were not applied, unlike in other regions of West Africa, Senegal in particular, and it was the mutual rural production societies that, under the pressure of events, evolved directly towards more strictly co-operative forms.

Moreover, the first co-operatives in the Ivory Coast were set up only amongst the French settlers. Their purpose, besides, was solely to enable planters to receive agricultural loans on very favourable terms.

It was in these circumstances that there were successively established:

. on 11 February 1932, the Gagnao Planters' Union;

. on 10 July 1932, the Sassandra Planters' Co-operative;

. on 4 October 1932, the Abidjan Banana Co-operative.

These co-operatives hardly developed, however, and in 1953, they still had merely 26, 21 and 13 members, respectively.

Following the promulgation in the Ivory Coast of the French Act of 10 September 1947 to establish the status of co-operation, a few new co-operatives were set up, two for banana production, three for coffee and cocoa production, and one for the fishing industry. At that time there were roughly 1,500 members.

Their activities, however, were extremely limited, and only three of them had in 1952 harvested and marketed:

. 2,400 tons of bananas out of a total production of 15,000 tons;

. 700 tons of coffee out of a total production of 59,000 tons;

. 300 tons of cocoa out of a total production of 55,000 tons.

All of this represented a marketing value of 180 million CFA francs.

Some consumer co-operatives were also set up amongst European civil servants, including the Ivory Coast Railway Co-operative on

11 March 1931 and the Co-operative of the "Dépôt des gardes de cercles" in 1937. Nevertheless, it was possible to note in 1953 that "despite these various manifestations, it would be too much to say, considering its effective activity, that there is a real co-operative movement in the Ivory Coast".

The period of independence

Even before the complete independence of the Ivory Coast, new structures had been set up to replace those created by the French.

An act of 24 August 1959 had established a National Co-operative and Mutual Insurance Centre and regional centres for agricultural co-ordination and co-operation.

The National Co-operative and Mutual Insurance Centre (CNMA) was a government agency with legal personality and financial autonomy. Its aims were:

- to promote the agricultural co-operative movement in the Ivory Coast and develop the mutualist spirit among the rural population;
- to provide approved agricultural co-operatives and mutual societies with the necessary technical assistance;
- to draw up plans for financing agricultural co-operatives or mutual societies;
- to allocate public funds granted to them and supervise the execution of financing plans;
- to represent in all matters the agricultural co-operatives and mutual societies at their request and to protect their common interests.

It was also responsible for setting up and managing agricultural co-ordination and co-operation centres (CCCA), which were to replace the provident societies, the renovated provident societies and the mutual agricultural production societies, the dissolution of which was to be decreed by the Minister of Agriculture. An autonomous section of the CNCMA also marketed the coffee, cocoa and other foodstuffs which the Centre collected.

In accordance with the provisions of a decree of 3 September 1959, the agricultural co-ordination and co-operation centres had the same territorial jurisdiction as the existing administrative subdivisions.

They were managed by directors appointed by decree of the Minister of Agriculture. The directors were responsible for the execution of the agricultural programme drawn up each year by an initiative and supervisory committee composed of:

- the district administrator or his representative;
- elected representatives appointed by their respective assemblies;
- a representative of the political and youth organisations of the area;
- representatives of the technical services appointed by the heads of those services;
- three representatives of co-operative or trade organisations appointed by the National Co-operative and Mutual Insurance Centre.

The agricultural co-ordination and co-operation centres received, through the National Co-operative and Mutual Centre:

- the refund of a percentage of the "cercle" tax charged in each administrative area as fixed by the competent assemblies, on the proposal of the National Co-operative and Mutual Insurance Centre, for their operation;
- the funds, subsidies and repayable advances earmarked for the agricultural and co-operative development plan of their area on the terms established for each operation;
- the proceeds resulting from the transmission of property of the provident societies, rural production societies and mutual rural production societies which they had replaced.

The co-operatives, for their part, were governed by a decree of 2 February 1955 establishing the status of co-operation in the territories for which the Minister of Overseas France was responsible, promulgated in French West Africa by decree of the High Commissioner. The measures for the application of this decree were spelled out in a decision of the territorial assembly on 19 June 1958, which in turn was made enforceable by the decree of 4 July 1958 by the head of the territory.

This decree had provided for the "approval" of co-operatives by the Minister of Agriculture in consultation with a committee composed half of officials and half of members elected by already existing co-operatives; but very soon, pending the establishment of such a committee, there were directly set up co-operatives, pre-cooperative bodies, or "co-operative-oriented groups" destined to develop in future towards co-operative forms.

In actual fact, the committee for approving co-operatives never met and government officials, by delegation of the Minister of Agriculture, directly registered the co-operatives set up owing to their efforts.

Moreover, the decree of 2 February 1955, though prepared with great care by a group of experts fully aware of the importance of a soundly organised co-operative movement for the development of the regions concerned, unfortunately was not adapted to the local conditions existing in the Ivory Coast and did not have, in this part of Black Africa, the beneficial effects sought and hoped for by its drafters.

Nevertheless, in the black community of the Ivory Coast a number of more or less legally well-framed co-operatives were set up (some forty in particular, in the central and northern regions of the country), some of which still operate in the form of "co-operative-oriented groups".

The existence of qualified administrative staff, however, was needed for setting up these structures. The Co-operative Training Centre, established at Tiebissou in 1957 for introducing a body of specialised officials to co-operative methods continued to train co-operative officers.

According to a survey carried out at the time by the National Agricultural Co-operative and Mutual Insurance Centre, the situation of the co-operative movement in the Ivory Coast was as follows in April 1963:

Number of active co-operatives		23
Number of co-operative-oriented groups		
including bodies carrying out operations and possessing registered capital	431	772
bodies, not carrying out operations possessing registered capital	134	
bodies not carrying out operations and not possessing registered capital	207	
i.e. a total of:		795

These various co-operative and pre-cooperative bodies showed the following breakdown by activity:

. coffee and cocoa marketing groups	628
. banana and pineapple marketing groups	57
. rice marketing groups	10
. tobacco marketing groups	2
. market-gardening produce marketing groups	3
. common farming groups	17

. poultry or stock farming groups	10
. youth labour groups	29
. fishing groups	4
. housing groups	2
. handicraft groups	5
. building workers' groups	3
. joint purchasing groups	2
. consumer co-operatives	6
. mutual credit co-operatives	2
. school co-operatives	3
i.e. a total of:	793
. central organisations (Union of Banana and Fruit Co-operatives, Banana Federation)	2
Grand total:	795

The coffee and cocoa marketing groups could market the produce of their members through autonomous sections of the National Agricultural Co-operative and Mutual Insurance Centre. According to the same survey the following quantities were marketed in this way during the 1961-62 campaign:

Coffee: 10,183 tons, i.e. 10.49 per cent of Ivory Coast's total production.

Cocoa: 5,826 tons, i.e. 7.27 per cent of Ivory Coast's total production.

The estimates for the 1962-63 campaign were:

Coffee: 22,000 tons, i.e. 11.65 per cent of Ivory Coast's total production.

Cocoa: 10,000 tons, i.e. 10.89 per cent of Ivory Coast's total production.

This ambitious programme was only partly achieved in practice since the operations carried out by co-operatives during the 1962-63 campaign, according to a survey made in 1963, accounted for the following percentages:

100 per cent for bananas, pineapples and lemons,

10 per cent for coffee and cocoa,

4 per cent for rice,

0.06 per cent for cotton.

As for other products, such as yams, potatoes, market-garden produce, palm cabbage, etc., the role of co-operatives in marketing them had scarcely begun.

Moreover, the new organisations set up, in particular the National Agricultural Co-operative and Mutual Insurance Centre, and above all its "autonomous section", were not operating in satisfactory conditions.

For one thing, to entrust a single body with the work of organising the entire co-operative system of the country and with strictly commercial tasks presented serious drawbacks in the absence of completely irreproachable bookkeeping.

Besides, to achieve the large tonnage assigned to it, especially for coffee and cocoa, the "autonomous section" of the National Agricultural Co-operative and Mutual Insurance Centre had been led to practise a policy of outbidding the normal distribution channels, a policy which aggravated the financial imbalance of the Centre.

As a result, the Government was led to modify drastically its policy in the field of co-operation and in March 1964 the National Agricultural Co-operative and Mutual Insurance Centre, its "autonomous section" and all the agricultural co-ordination and co-operation centres were swiftly disbanded. At the same time, supervision of the co-operative movement was assigned to a department of the Ministry of Agriculture and the development of agriculture, product by product, to specialised development corporations: SODEPALM, SATMACI, SODEFEL, SODERIZ, SODEFOR, SOCACI and CIDT.

Thus, a phase in the development of the co-operative movement was brutally interrupted; the movement entered a definite eclipse (the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operation, for example, being transformed into merely a Ministry of Agriculture); but the eclipse was not to last long.

The renewal

The reform carried out in 1964 left standing a large number of more or less well-organised co-operative-oriented groups (roughly 500) and a few genuine co-operatives. It was therefore necessary to consolidate the well-established groups by providing them with firmer legal bases and improving their operating conditions, especially through the training at all levels of men able to guide them.

These various tasks were undertaken with the assistance of experts made available to the Ivory Coast Government by the International Labour Office, and quite soon positive results were achieved in a number of fields.

The legal status of co-operatives

As mentioned earlier, the co-operatives in the Ivory Coast were still governed by the French legislation applied to overseas territories in 1955 and subsequently amended only very slightly. The co-operative-oriented groups, for their part, though they had multiplied fairly fast, did not have a legal existence, which raised serious problems with respect to financing.

An effort to correct this situation was made with the promulgation in the Ivory Coast of the Act of 5 August 1966, subsequently amended by an Act of 21 November 1972.

Section I of the Act of 5 August 1966, provides that "co-operatives and their unions shall be corporative bodies in civil law, whose members may be physical or juridical persons; they shall be of a particular type, having variable capital and staff".

Section 5, as it now reads, stipulates that, prior to the creation of any co-operative, co-operative-oriented groups must be set up and operate as such for one year at least and three years at most.

The legal status of co-operative-oriented groups was spelled out in a decree of 13 September 1966, amended by a decree of 12 April 1974. Section I of the latter provides that "co-operative-oriented groups shall be pre-cooperative organisations of an obligatory, transitional and evolving character set up for the purpose of permitting the establishment of socially and economically viable co-operative".

It should be noted that the term "obligatory" here means only that henceforth it is not possible in the Ivory Coast to establish a co-operative directly: the promoters of such a project must necessarily pass through a pre-cooperative phase. At the end of the three-year probationary period, any co-operative-oriented group may either:

- apply to the supervisory authority for approval as a co-operative;
- be dissolved by decision of an extraordinary general assembly;
- retain its status as a co-operative-oriented group for an additional probationary period renewed by tacit agreement.

In the Ivory Coast, the co-operative-oriented groups are, like the co-operatives, associations subject to civil law.

Although section 3 of the Act of 5 August 1966 provides that the co-operatives are to be active in all branches of the economy, the main concern of the drafters of the text was certainly the development of agricultural co-operatives among the rural population.

However, with the economic development experienced by the Ivory Coast, new forms of co-operatives may be created in other sectors of the population. Accordingly, a bill has been drafted to abrogate and replace the Act of 5 August 1966 establishing the status of co-operation as amended by the Act of 21 December 1972.

The most important modification made to the status of co-operation by the bill is the possibility afforded to co-operatives of adopting, if they wish, the form of commercial enterprises best suited (for example) to the activities of consumer co-operatives.

Also, to facilitate the formation of unions of co-operative the bill provides that subject to prior approval of the supervisory minister, joint unions may be constituted between the co-operatives and corporative bodies in public or private law whose activities are likely to facilitate the achievement of the union's purpose.

It further provides that during the first ten years of its operation, there is to be established in each union of co-operative-oriented groups, co-operative or union of co-operatives receiving financial aid from a public or private credit institution, a management advisory committee whose composition, organisation and operation are to be established by decree of the supervisory minister.

Lastly, the title of "co-operative" would be more effectively controlled by the new text, which also provides for the establishment within the Ministry of Agriculture of a Board of Co-operation empowered to settle both legal and economic matters concerning the various categories of co-operatives.

Neither the Act of 5 August 1966, as amended, nor the new text under preparation can provide sufficient legal support for all the categories of co-operatives, and consequently a decree on workers' producer co-operatives has already been drafted and a special text relating to housing co-operatives is now being prepared.

The National Centre for the Promotion of Co-operative Enterprises

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Centre for the Promotion of Co-operative Enterprises of the Ivory Coast (CENAPEC) was set up in 1969 by the International Labour Office within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The main task of this service, which is attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, is to promote co-operation in the Ivory Coast. It has, since it was set up, carried out a series of co-ordinated and complementary programmes.

First of all, a programme of information and education for:

- co-operative officers, intended to train them for the duties of teachers and advisers;
- the executives (administrators) and staff (directors, managers, accountants and secretaries) of co-operatives and co-operative-oriented groups.

Secondly, applied research making allowance for the specific economic and sociological characteristics of each area in the Ivory Coast, with a view to determining the most appropriate solutions for co-operative organisation and education and reaching conclusions for the definition of training methods and programmes.

Lastly, hand in hand with these efforts in the field of training and applied research, a third programme of technical assistance for co-operative officers and co-operative executives has been undertaken.

This programme consists of four divisions:

A co-operative promotion and development division working in the field in eight different geographical areas. Each area, placed under the responsibility of an area head, is divided into sectors entrusted to co-operative officers. The purpose of this division is to help the co-operative-oriented groups to solve the problems they encounter in their main fields of activity: production, marketing, transport, credit, equipment, bookkeeping, etc.

An education and training division entrusted, at the Bingerville Centre and in the field, with the education and training of co-operative officers and of co-operative executives and staff.

An applied research and studies division responsible for economic studies and research on management methods suitable for the various types of co-operatives.

A methods and operational education division entrusted with planning, experimenting and using in the field the most appropriate audio-visual methods and teaching materials for educating co-operative members. This division works in the field at the village level through co-operative officers and voluntary extension workers.

The National Centre for the Promotion of Co-operative Enterprises endeavours in particular to work with the development corporations

(SODE) entrusted with carrying out regional development operations - authority for the development of the Bandama Valley and authority for the development of the South-West region (Arso) - with a view to setting up and furthering co-operative or pre-cooperative structures in the various sectors of the economy of those regions (agriculture, fishing, etc.).

It also endeavours to carry out activities in collaboration with the development corporations active in specific sectors of agricultural production (SATMACI, SODEFEL, SODERIZ, CIDT).

Since the beginning of 1975, it has made efforts as well in the rural housing sector, where much remains to be done in virtually all the regions of the country.

The co-operative-oriented groups

Because of the large place their production holds in the country's economy, it is in the marketing of coffee and cocoa where co-operative-oriented groups have most tended to multiply. In five marketing campaigns, the number of co-operative-oriented groups picking coffee and cocoa rose from 93 to 1,586. Those in the Dimborko region have set up a union, the "Entente", whose turnover in 1972 was 774 million CFA francs (1).

The co-operative-oriented groups, which have a certain ammount of collective equipment (stores, scales, decorticators, lorries), deliver about 15 per cent of their members' produce to "dealers" in areas in the interior where the road network is poor and 85 per cent to exporters in Abidjan or their departmental agents.

They receive in its entirety a commission or dividend, the amount of which is established according to the tonnage picked and the operations they carry out (2); during the last few campaigns this commission, in the Agboville department for example, varied between 5.70 and 6.80 CFA francs per kilogramme of produce picked.

Each year the Government sets a single price for the purchase of coffee and cocoa from producers in all picking areas. The price is guaranteed by the Equalisation Fund for Agricultural Produce Prices,

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(1) CFA franc : 0.02 French franc.

(2) Collecting, at the village, of produce from the plantations, weighing, processing, stocking, loading, transport to the centre and marketing. Each operation gives rise to a "share of the price differential", commonly known as a commission or dividend.

a government agency set up by a decree of 21 September 1966, and resulting from the development of equalisation funds created in 1955 for coffee and cocoa prices.

The trading results of co-operative-oriented groups for five coffee and cacao marketing campaigns were as follows:

. Tonnage marketed

Campaign 1969-1970	6,202 tons
1970-1971	13,714
1971-1972	53,713
1972-1973	69,950
1973-1974	63,322 (1)

. Share of co-operatives in the total volume marketed:

	Coffee	Cocoa
Campaign 1969-1970	0.93%	2.21%
1970-1971	4.08%	4.99%
1971-1972	9.44%	13.67%
1972-1973	13.15%	16.66%
1973-1974	16.52%	16.95%

. Turnover

Campaign 1969-1970	660,200,000 CFA francs
1970-1971	1,902,008,000
1971-1972	5,400,724,000
1972-1973	7,130,682,910
1973-1974	7,651,475,247

. Collecting bonuses obtained by the co-operatives:

Campaign 1969-1970	33,010,000 CFA francs
1970-1971	122,528,900
1971-1972	317,359,346
1972-1973	416,519,931
1973-1974	379,618,960

Thus in five marketing campaigns the co-operative-oriented groups enabled small coffee and cocoa producers to obtain, over and above the official price, a total sum of 1,269,037,137 CFA francs. This

(1) During this campaign, national coffee production dropped by 40 per cent.

sum, in turn, enabled these producers to finance collective equipment, either for occupational use (scales, bags, decorticators, stores, lorries, etc.) or for social purpose (schools, dispensaries, wells, tracks, land development works, etc.) and even to set up relief funds granting to members, in case of emergency (sickness, death, etc.), individual loans.

In co-operation with a government corporation, SOFODEL, the Centre for the Promotion of Co-operative Enterprises has for some years endeavoured to group within co-operative-oriented groups the small banana planters in the Azaguié region.

By 1974, 34 such groups had been organised in that region, with 347 members farming 760.5 hectares and marketing about 100 tons of bananas monthly.

The small size of these co-operative-oriented groups made it necessary to establish a regional union to take over all of the administrative work and expenses and to set up a guarantee fund and an investment fund, into which 15 per cent of each group's turnover is paid.

Lastly, in co-operation with another government corporation, SODERIZ, the Centre for the Promotion of Co-operative Enterprises has initiated steps to set up co-operative-oriented groups in all the areas of the country suitable for rice farming.

The purpose of these groups would be to facilitate:

- the purchase of selected seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc.;
- the purchase and use in common of farming equipment;
- the picking, storage and transport of the paddy to the processing plants set up by SODERIZ.

*The Ivory Coast Banana and Fruit Producers' Co-operative (COFRUCI)**

This co-operative, whose head office is at Abidjan, was established in 1968 following the dissolution of two previously existing co-operatives, COBAFRUIT and COBASANDRA. COBAFRUIT itself was a union of co-operatives set up in 1953, to which nearly all the banana planters in the Ivory Coast belonged at the time. In 1958, it had exported 94.37 per cent of the 47,000 tons of bananas exported by the Ivory Coast that year.

COFRUCI supplies planters with fertilisers and collects the banana production in processing centres belonging to SONACO, a corporation in which it is the majority shareholder.

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* Cf. note at the end of the article (p. 72).

There are 20 such centres through the country, though mainly in the south as the government's banana policy is to situate plantations in the country's lagoonal areas.

Each planter takes care of transporting his produce from the plantation to the processing plant, but transport from there to the port of embarkation is provided by private carriers approved by COFRUCI.

In the last few years COFRUCI has also made efforts to pick and export pineapples. In 1972, 1,050 banana and pineapple planters belonged to it. Gross banana production amounts to roughly 200,000 tons annually, with 25 per cent of that production, not meeting the quality standards laid down by SONACO, going to the domestic market to meet local demand.

During the four years from 1968 to 1971, the following quantities of bananas were picked by COFRUCI:

1968	132,000 tons
1969	135,000
1970	142,000
1971	147,000

The production of fresh pineapples marketed by COFRUCI during the same period also rose considerably:

1967	8,000 tons
1968	12,000
1969	14,000
1970	16,000
1971	22,000

Because of the new regulations governing the production and sale of pineapples the quantities marketed by COFRUCI have not increased to any appreciable extent since then. In 1971, the surplus receipts of COFRUCI, amounting to 58,244,000 CFA francs, enabled it, after paying interest on the members' shares, to increase considerably various reserve and provision accounts.

The Bonua Agricultural Co-operative Society (SOCABO)

The Bonua Agricultural Co-operative Society (SOCABO) was formed in 1968 and registered with the Ministry of Agriculture (Co-operation Service) in 1969. At first it was composed of traditional planters

of the region, on the one hand, and the political elite on the other (ministers, deputies, high officials, etc.).

Its chief purpose was to improve the farming methods used in the pineapple plantations, supply the members with the products they needed for farming and collect the fruit production.

At the outset, a commercial company - SIACA - independent of the co-operative had also been formed at Bonua to process and market canned pineapples.

Since it experienced financial difficulties, a "new SIACA" was formed, 55 per cent of its shares being subscribed by SOCABO and the remaining 45 per cent by prominent nationals and foreigners (Chinese and Germans).

SOCABO aims in future at buying the entire plant of the "new SIACA" and thus handling for the sole benefit of the producers, all of the economic and technical channels from production and canning to marketing.

At the beginning of 1975, 1,050 planters belonged to SOCABO, which had already taken charge of the production of 800, and 3,000 hectares were farmed by the members as a whole. In 1974, pineapple production had amounted to 37,000 tons, the total production target having been set at 60,000 tons.

During the first years of SOCABO's operation, an equal sum per kilogramme of fruit produced was paid to each member; but as this method penalised the good planters, it was decided that the sums paid would be fixed according to the production per hectare of each member. At first, too, the only canning of pineapples had been made by SIACA, although fresh fruit had been marketed for some years.

In 1975, experiments have been made in asparagus farming. Also, in order to make use of canning wastes, experiment in fattening beef cattle and pigs have been carried out under the supervision of European experts.

The committee of management of SOCABO was initially composed of seven members chosen from among the elite of the area. Subsequently, five "co-operative delegates" chosen from among the planters were also given seats on the committee.

In addition, five "co-operative advisers" chosen as well from among the planters, ensure liaison between the planters and the co-operative's management.

The work undertaken by SOCABO has been financed by the Fruit and Vegetables Development Corporation (SODEFEL), which has, inter alia, cleared land and by a subsidy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Long and medium-term loans have been granted to it by the National Agricultural Development Bank. Cover for uncovered balances is, moreover, provided by the General Bank Corporation of the Ivory Coast.

The Rubino Market-Gardening Co-operative

This co-operative was established in 1970 with the assistance of the Fruit and Vegetables Development Corporation (SODEFEL), which made available to it the necessary equipment for its operation. It is composed of the market-gardeners in a thirty-hectare area collectively owned by the village. Each member works on plots of from 10 to 15 acres and twice a week delivers his produce to the co-operative for processing.

At the outset, SODEFEL transported the produce to Abidjan with its own vehicles. Later on, the co-operative bought a lorry of its own with a loan from the National Agricultural Development Bank.

SODEFEL also keeps the co-operative's books and the shares falling to the members are paid a fortnight after delivery at the prevailing market price.

The encouraging beginnings of the Rubino Market-Gardening Co-operative have led the members of the neighbouring villages of Cehi and Gouabo likewise to organise with a view to extending market-gardening in a co-operative form in the area.

The Ivory Coast Transport Co-operative (CIT)

The Ivory Coast Transport Co-operative was constituted on 19 March 1971. Initially it had 280 founding members, each subscribing three shares of 10,000 CFA francs. In 1972, the number of members rose to 541 and the registered capital to 16,230,000 CFA francs.

At that time it had 45 lorries, 7 buses, 50 taxis and 16 rental vehicles, the members themselves owning 16 lorries, 5 buses, 17 taxis and one rental vehicle. It has built a 7-hectare parking area and a station for the maintenance and repair of vehicles at Yopougon, near Abidjan.

It is highly decentralised and has five regional sections, each with a repair and filling station. These stations are gradually to acquire considerable autonomy, with CIT's operations being confined to distributing the freight and co-ordinating the transport policy of its members.

The Gonfreville Establishments Consumer Co-operative

This co-operative was set up in 1964 to enable the staff of the Establishments Gonfreville to buy the textile products manufactured by that firm.

After a difficult start, the co-operative has extended its activities and now offers its members:

- the complete range of textile articles manufactured by the works:
- food products, with the exception of perishable foodstuffs;
- beverages;
- hardware and toilet articles;
- cement.

In 1971, it had 564 members, whereas it had only 200 when it was first created.

Surpluses earned by the co-operative are not distributed to the members in the form of dividends, but are lent to the Gonfreville Establishments Mutual Society, which grants credit to members who cannot meet large expenses at certain times of the year (e.g. the beginning of the Autumn school term).

PROSPECTS

In the Ivory Coast, the operation of "modern" co-operatives does not raise any major problems. Admittedly, certain co-operative rules are not always scrupulously observed, for example, the choice and method of designating the men responsible for managing the societies, but these are minor shortcomings which are bound to disappear once the membership has been properly trained and picked personnel can be selected from among it.

The co-operative-oriented groups, however, appear to be more shaky in many sectors. More often than not they are run with the technical assistance of officers of the National Centre for the Promotion of Co-operative Enterprises, but it would be advisable for this body to have a legal status and financial autonomy so that both its permanence and its adaptability to the development of the co-operative movement will be ensured.

Moreover, although in some sectors of agricultural production the development corporations are aware of the aid which can be afforded

to them by the co-operative-oriented groups in achieving their objectives, in other sectors the usefulness of establishing such groups, if only to serve as a relay between the local farmers and the specialised development machinery, is much less clearly perceived.

However, the co-operative-oriented groups can in future play a highly important part in other fields which they have so far only hesitantly approached, for example, that of rural housing where so much remains to be done.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that a permanent dialogue will be established between the authorities of the development corporations and the men entrusted with getting underway and furthering a genuine co-operative movement.

If that happens, the co-operative movement in the Ivory Coast may develop swiftly, bringing appreciable benefits to all of the local population. It is also to be hoped, therefore, that the men tackling the difficult task of leading the country out of the state of underdevelopment in which some of it still remains are conscious of the aid that a genuine co-operative movement can bring to them in accomplishing their mission.

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Editor's Note

On 3 September 1975, the Cabinet approved the creation of the SICOFREL (Society for the Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables), which automatically involved the liquidation of all societies existing in this field, and more particularly, of the COFRUCI.

On the same date, the Cabinet appointed, as Director of SICOFREL, Mr. Pierre N'Guessan Coffi, formerly Director of COFRUCI from 1968 (date of its foundation) to 1975.

SICOFREL is a State organisation which will have, in particular, the following responsibilities:

- to organise and control the grading and marketing of fruit and vegetables for export;
- to export fruit and vegetables on behalf of the growers acting as a service organisation;
- to ensure the adequate application and carrying out of international agreements concerning the marketing of fruit and vegetables;
- to supply growers with the necessary inputs and equipment;
- to provide growers with services.

SICOFREL will equally seek to encourage the processing of fruit and vegetables. It will carry out its activities in close collaboration with the SODEFEL.

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News

ICA

Election of the New President of the ICA

Roger Kerinec

At the meeting of its Central Committee in Stockholm from 23 to 25 October 1975, the International Co-operative Alliance unanimously elected its new President, Roger Kerinec.

Born in 1921, Roger Kerinec joined the French Consumers' Co-operative Movement in 1946. In 1947, he presented a thesis on "Co-operation in the United States" for his doctorate of law. The same year, at the Central Committee of Avignon, he took part in the international meetings on education and research.

He also participated in the international meetings of the co-operative press (Prague Congress, 1948), since when he has kept in close touch with all the developments of international co-operation, first as a member and then as President of the International Co-operative Press Conference.

In 1957, he participated in the Stockholm Congress as the representative of the National Federation of Consumer Co-operatives (FNCC) (Paris) and thereafter was appointed to the jury, headed by Nils Thedin, which is responsible for awarding the ICA triennal jubilèe prize. In France he became Editor of the "Coopérateur de France".

He made his first speech at the 1963 Congress in Bournemouth where he spoke on the subject of youth, emphasising the urgent need to tackle existing problems.

He was then nominated as a member of the Commissions of Enquiry which visited Poland and Hungary to study the receivability of the requests of various central co-operative organisations in these countries for membership of the ICA. At the time, he was Secretary-General of the FNCC in Paris.

In 1969, at the Hamburg Congress, he took part in the prepatation of the report on "Contemporary Co-operative Democracy", along with Nils Thedin and A. Klimov. He was then President of EUROCOOP.

He became a member of the Executive of the Alliance in 1969 and was elected Vice-President of the ICA after the Warsaw Congress in 1972. In 1973, he became President of the FNCC in Paris, his term of office being renewed in 1975.

President of the National Co-operation Group (an inter-cooperative body), of the Co-operative Laboratory for the Representation, Defence and Information of Consumers, of the Union of Co-operators of the Ile-de-France and Orléans, and of the French Co-operative Guarantee Fund, member of the Board of the Consumer Co-operatives General Company, of the "La Sauvegarde" Insurance Company and of the Co-operative Credit Central Fund, and Director of the "Coopérateur de France", Roger Kerinec is also, at the national level, a member of the Economic and Social Council and of the National Committee of Commercial Town Planning, and a member of the Board of the National Consumption Institute.

The complete text of the statement of the new President of the ICA, immediately following his election on 24 October 1975, appears below.

"I must say that I am particularly touched by the unanimous nature of this vote. Whoever the President may be, it seems to me that unanimity is desirable in an organisation such as ours, which has no power over its members but which merely attempts - and this is no small achievement - to maintain and increase contacts between all the co-operatives in the world in order to pave the way for joint action.

Such joint action will show that the force behind co-operative ideas is an irreplaceable and already significant means of pleading the cause of the people.

I suspect that I owe this honour to the experience that I have accumulated during my 30 years of participation in international co-operative life, to the friendship that has grown up between many of us and to the work carried out since the founding of the ICA by such French co-operators as de Boyve, Charles Gide, Albert Thomas, Georges Fauquet, Ernest Poisson and Marcel Brot.

Rather than take Mauritz Bonow's place, I shall try to follow in his footsteps.

Mauritz Bonow, who is stepping down from the Presidency today, has left his mark on a whole phase of our common history. In fact, his entire life has been devoted to co-operation.

Mauritz Bonow's father and mother were militant co-operators, and he himself has worked with the Kooperativa Förbundet ever since 1930.

Throughout his long career, he has played a pioneering role in such various fields as publishing, organisation, development of efficient co-operative structures, co-operative legislation, consumer defence policy and assistance to the developing countries.

Those of us who attended the ICA Congress in Stockholm in 1957 will remember the campaign which was launched to draw the Swedish public's attention to the latter problem, under the slogan "a world without frontiers", which was at the origin of the establishment a few years later of the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre in New Delhi.

At the international level, Mauritz Bonow attended his first congress in Paris in 1937, when he was the youngest Swedish delegate. He has been a member of the Central Committee since the end of the Second World War and inaugurated his long career as President of the ICA by submitting an exceptionally important report on the need to adapt our co-operative movements to economic and social developments by means of a thorough structural reform.

When he opened the current session of our Central Committee, he reverted to this theme when he stated that the time had come to take stock of the situation, and this must continue to be one of the main concerns of our movements.

Although his report undeniably received a warm welcome in every country, not all the movements seem to have understood the need to act quickly and, above all, to get the leaders of the national organisations or co-operatives to put their heads together and to ensure that everybody fully realises the importance and urgency of reform.

I think it is fair to say that the movement which have made the most progress over the past 15 years are those that have gone furthest in applying the resolutions adopted at Lausanne on the initiative of Mauritz Bonow, who began his career as President of our Alliance with this highly significant report.

To appreciate Mauritz Bonow's contribution as President of the ICA, however, we have to remember the main features of the international situation in 1960 and the way it has developed in the 15 intervening years.

In 1960, we were still in what was known as the Cold War; two years later, the world found itself on the brink of war in Cuba.

Since then, thankfully, we have entered an era of "peaceful co-existence" which is reflected in a whole series of bilateral agreements between major powers and, only recently, the Helsinki Agreement. Unfortunately, however, this period has also brought a number of serious crises.

Our Alliance could not altogether avoid the consequences of these crises, but it did manage to remain united and even to hold its meetings in a perpetually friendly atmosphere, and this has helped us to work successfully together.

The climate that has characterised the Alliance and the work we have done are to the credit of Mauritz Bonow, who guided our international organisation between the reefs without mishap.

This is due first and foremost to his wide knowledge; it is due also to his general attitude and to the kind of man he is. And, of course, it is due to the great movement on which he has often been able to rely to set an example.

I would like to take this opportunity to tell our Swedish friends how much we owe them. For many years, they have set us the example of an efficient, democratic, permanently, avant-garde movement. I feel they deserve our admiration and our gratitude.

In the same way, we are indebted to Mauritz Bonow who has contributed to the work of the ICA in three ways.

In the first place, he has made our meetings more effective by encouraging us often to choose the most highly topical subjects for our reports.

We need only remember that our Congresses have dealt successively with international co-operative trade, economic integration and co-operative development, contemporary co-operative democracy, multinational corporations and the financial and operational imperatives of our movement to appreciate the relevance of these subjects to every form of co-operation.

Our Alliance also owes its greater effectiveness to the improvement and expansion of the work of our Auxillary Committees, which bring together the leading experts of our movement who are in day to day contact with realities and which merit every encouragement - although obviously all these studies, which are intended to give co-operative ideas access to the most efficient techniques, must conform to the requirements of our common policy.

Thanks are also due to our President for having paved the way for the application of a policy of assistance to developing countries and for the definition of a new policy in a field which is particularly delicate and important for our future.

Coming from a country with a high standard of living, Mauritz Bonow was so struck by his first trip to South East Asia that he decided to devote himself essentially to mobilising Swedish co-operators, and even the Swedish people as a whole - and subsequently the co-operators of the entire world - in the fight against the poverty and injustice which is the lot of the peoples of the so-called developing countries.

This policy of assistance to the Third World culminated in the creation of regional offices of the ICA, and we all know how much the Svedish co-operative movement has contributed, and continues to contribute, to their work. By enabling the people directly concerned to undertake the co-operative development of their own region, they provide the means for the necessary decentralisation of ICA activities.

Finally, we are grateful to our President for having made the Alliance known further afield by establishing numerous contacts with international, inter-governemental and non-governmental organisations in an effort, above all, to co-ordinate the policies pursued by them in respect of assistance to developing countries.

His efforts were rewarded by the adoption by the United Nations, ECOSOC and the ILO of a series of resolutions recognising the special nature of the contribution of co-operative movements.

These few brief remarks cover a multitude of activities which Mauritz Bonow has carried out with patience, perseverance and sometimes obstinacy.

I feel that Mauritz Bonow, who not only acted as the ICA's President but also devoted a very large part of his time to it for many years, was the most accessible President that the Alliance has ever had.

He travelled widely in order to get a better grasp on the problems he had to tackle. The arrangements for all the meetings he has chaired have been remarkable, and we all remember his introductory statements and the countless brilliant speeches in which he has always demonstrated his learning and his wit.

His extensive knowledge of languages - including French which he claims not to speak - has enabled him to establish the kind of direct contact which is the only way to discuss matters frankly and to avoid or clarify misunderstandings.

Mauritz Bonow has thus made a great effort to improve mutual understanding among the movements of countries with different political regimes.

This does not mean that he has not had the courage of his opinions and has not prevented him from expressing them, albeit in a spirit of tolerance. He is, in fact, determined that a certain way of saying and doing things shall be respected.

In short, Mauritz Bonow has been an excellent President and we can congratulate ourselves on the choice we made in Lausanne in 1960. He leaves us today esteemed by all, an achievement which I have great pleasure in emphasising.

Thank you, Mr. President, for everything you have done for us.

Your friends on the Executive Committee would like to show their appreciation. They have already done so individually. Today, I speak for them - and I am sure I speak also for all the members of the Central Committee - when I suggest that two decisions should be taken to mark your years as President of the ICA.

These two decisions are intended to pay tribute to the your persistent efforts on behalf of the developing countries, to which you recently devoted a book entitled "International Co-operation for Self-Reliance. Some Swedish Experiences".

The first suggestion is that the building housing the ICA Regional Office and Education Centre in New Delhi should bear your name. It will henceforth be known as Mauritz Bonow House.

The second suggestion has to do with the establishment of a study grant fund for the Third World which will assist the promotion of co-operation in developing countries.

The members of the Executive Committee have given their unanimous approval to the first proposal. The have also accepted the principle of the second suggestion, and various ideas have been put forward for putting it into effect which will be discussed further.

Several movements have already indicated their intention to finance the study grants, including those of Sweden, Finland, Norway, Canada, Switzerland, the United States, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Kenya, Japan and France to mention but a few. Other movements are currently examining the matter.

I am convinced, though, that all the co-operative movements that can do so will do their utmost to respond to the appeal made by Mauritz Bonow in his opening speech to the current session of the Central Committee by making their own contribution to this generous attempt to help the less favoured nations.

Gentlemen, you have just decided that I should carry on Mauritz Bonow's work, and I must say that I hesitated for a long time before accepting the responsibility.

Knowing that I do not have Mauritz Bonow's advantages - his availability, the strength of his movement in Sweden and elsewhere, not to mention his own personal qualities - I felt that, out of consideration for yourselves, I had no right to do so.

If I have accepted after all, it is mainly because by own movement is prepared to let me try. It is also because I know that I can count on the wholehearted support of the small but courageous Alliance team, under the guidance of its Director, Suren Saxena, who has my entire confidence - which he deserves as he deserves your own.

I am relying on him to continue his effective work on behalf of our great Organisation, just as I rely on you all to give him, and to give us, your wholehearted co-operation.

Today, the International Co-operative Alliance is a world-wide organisation whose objectives are well known and respected. It has succeeded in defining a policy in the most important fields of its activity; it has even managed to formulate a long-term programme.

The task of the new President will be to ensure that the programme is adhered to and applied as far as possible. The programme is very ambitious and, in his opening statement, Mauritz Bonow made the point that, among other things, we must breathe new life into our efforts to establish our own multinational undertakings and to increase the assistance which we are already giving developing countries.

I shall therefore endeavour to continue and consolidate the work of my predecessor by setting myself two targets:

. to maintain and strengthen the unity of our international movement,

. to spread co-operative ideas further afield by means of the untiring efforts of our Alliance.

I would repeat, however, that neither of these objectives can be attained without your co-operation.

In order to achieve the first target - the maintenance of our unity - we must bear in mind that politics at the international level sometimes undergo changes, and even reversals, and that co-operators

must therefore try not to be unduly influenced by political developments which at time are merely transitory, and maintain the calmness which should give them faith in the ideas that unite them.

When we come together at various ICA meetings, it must be above all to speak of co-operation.

Our prime objective must be to consolidate our achievements in each country through a process of exchange: exchange of products, exchange of experiences, exchange of ideas.

We must prove that the establishment of powerful co-operative movements in all countries can make an irreplaceable contribution to the solution of the economic, social and cultural problems of the world.

Irreplaceable, because co-operation is a thoroughly democratic force which finds its roots in the very life of the peoples whose aspirations it expresses.

Irreplaceable, because it respects the right of nations to differ among themselves, knowing that they each have a history, a culture, a geography, a political system which inevitably have a bearing on the role that the co-operative movements are called upon to play.

Irreplaceable, because in a world of violence, intolerance and insecurity, it endeavours to promote a climate of mutual understanding.

We know of course that, to express itself, co-operation needs a world which is at peace and in which men are free to join forces to build the future together.

We must therefore always make it quite clear that we are pacifists and democrats; but these ideas which we have in common must not divide us when we happen to disagree on the interpretation of given situations.

So far, we have managed to protect our Alliance against the most serious crises. It is up to each of us to see that we continue to do so in future.

For the second objective, too - to spread the ideas of co-operation further afield, and increase our influence on economic and social trends in the world - I, we, shall again need your help.

The fact is that the ICA's influence abroad depends on the size of its audience in each of our movements. Only by enlarging their audience will the national movements be able to provide the ICA with the human and financial resources that are necessary for its work to be effective.

However, the extent to which the voice of our international organisation is heard within each of our movements depends precisely on its effectiveness, on the help it can afford those movements.

This is the vicious circle that we must escape from, and we can do so if only you are prepared to believe in the ICA, that is to say, to show your trust in it by providing it with the additional means that it needs to apply its long-term plan.

This is the best way in which we can follow Mauritz Bonow's example and respond to the desperate appeal which he made yesterday more forcefully than ever.

Gentlemen, on your behalf I would like to thank Mauritz Bonow once again.

I also say to him: au revoir, Mauritz. May you enjoy a long period of retirement with your family, calm in the knowledge that you have fulfilled your mission to everybody's satisfaction.

We shall remember you as a President for whom we have always felt both respect and affection.

I am certain that I speak for the Central Committee when I ask you to continue to chair this meeting until its conclusion.

On my own behalf, gentlemen, I would like to thank you once again for the confidence you have shown in me.

Finally, I look forward to seeing you in Paris where, along with all French co-operators, I shall be most happy to welcome you."

Election of a Vice-President and of a New Member of the Executive Committee

Mr. P. Søiland, President of Norges Kooperative Landsforening, was elected Vice-President and Mr. N. Thedin, Vice-President of Kooperativa Förbundet, Sweden, was elected to fill the vacancy on the Executive caused by the retirement of Dr. Bonow.

The ICA's Long-Term Programme of Work

At its meeting in Stockholm, the Central Committee discussed a memorandum dealing with the Alliance's long-term programme of work, the need for which had been accepted at ICA's 25th Congress held in Warsaw in October 1972.

The paper which was drawn up in the light of the discussion which took place in the Executive Committee and on the basis of suggestions made by Headquarter Secretariat and Regional Office staff, contains specific proposals regarding the continuation and expansion of the various activities undertaken by the ICA since its creation in 1893 in pursuit of the objectives laid down in the Statutes. The programme deals successively with:

- the need for improving the ICA's image,
- the policy to be pursued in order to increase the number of member organisations, which already represent over 321 million individual members from 63 countries,
- the efforts that it must continue to make in the field of co-operative education and training,
- the improvements that are needed in circulating Alliance publications and the role of the Working Party on Co-operative Press in the development of co-operative information,
- the main subjects on which continuing research is required,
- steps to be taken to arouse the interest of youth in the co-operative movement,
- the programmes of action of the Auxiliary Committees and Working Parties of the Alliance and the steps to be taken to improve the co-ordination of activities between the ICA Headquarters and the auxiliary bodies and among the auxiliary bodies themselves,
- ICA programmes in developing countries,
- the strengthening of collaboration with the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

Finally, the document emphasises that the co-operative movement must devote more attention than ever to three major fields which have not been tackled in the past but merit particular consideration : environment, energy and demography.

The final version of the Alliance's long-term programme of work will be submitted to the Central Committee at its forthcoming meeting in Sofia (Bulgaria) from 27 to 29 April 1976, and will then go forward for approval by the Congress in Paris (France) in September 1976.

ILO

Two Appointments to Top Management

Mr. Surendra Jain of India, formerly the ILO's Regional Director for Asia, has been appointed Deputy Director-General. Mr. Jain, born in 1922, graduated from Lucknow University with a Master of Arts degree in economics. Joining the ILO in 1946, he served successively in the co-operative and handicrafts service, the technical assistance division and the Director-General's office. He was chief of the ILO Near and Middle East Field Office in Istanbul from 1958 to 1962, later serving as head of the Asian Field Office in Colombo until 1965, when he became head of the Regional Office for Asia in Bangkok.

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Dr. Salih Burgan of Jordan, formerly Director of the ILO Office in Beirut, has been appointed Assistant Director-General. Dr. Burgan, born in 1918, graduated from the American University of Beirut as a Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in 1943. He was elected to the Jordanian Parliament in 1961 and appointed to the Senate in 1963. He went on to hold several ministerial posts in Jordan, including those of Minister of Labour and Minister of Health. In 1966, 1968 and 1969 he led Jordanian delegations to the International Labour Conference. He was appointed Director of the ILO Office in Beirut in 1969.

Both appointments took effect on 1 June.

Adoption, by the 60th International Labour Conference, of a Convention and Recommendation Concerning Organisations of Rural Workers and their Role in Social and Economic Development

During its 60th session, the International Labour Conference adopted important measures for improving the conditions of life of workers, benefiting more than 1,500 million persons. Among these are the more than half of the world's workers living on the land who are generally poor and unable to improve their working and living conditions because they lack strong organisations to defend them.

To improve the above situation, Convention No. 141, adopted on 23 June 1975, commits ratifying states "to facilitate the establishment and growth, on a voluntary basis, of strong and independent organisations of rural workers as an effective means of ensuring the participation of rural workers, without discrimination ..., in economic and social development and in the benefits resulting therefrom" (Article 4).

Countries "shall adopt and carry out a policy of active encouragement to these organisations, particularly with a view to eliminating obstacles to their establishment, their growth and the pursuit of their lawful activities" (Article 5). Countries shall also take steps "to promote the widest possible understanding of the need to further the development of rural workers' organisations" (Article 6).

The new Convention defines "rural workers" as "any person engaged in agriculture, handicrafts or a related occupation in a rural area, whether as a wage-earner or ... tenants, sharecroppers or small owner-occupiers who derive their main income from agriculture and who work the land themselves, with the help only of their family or with the help of occasional outside labour" (Article 2).

Recommendation No. 149, adopted the same day as the Convention, provides for measures to enable the principles of the Convention to be put into effect. It states that rural workers' organisations should be able to: take part in negotiations and consultations at all levels, and in the planning of rural development programmes; assure access of rural workers to certain services such as credit; and to "play an active part in the improvement of general and vocational training in rural areas, as well as in training for community development, training for co-operative and other activities of rural workers' organisations and training for the management thereof" (II 5 e).

International

Japan

First Open World Conference on Co-operative Fisheries

The first world conference ever to be held on co-operative fisheries took place in Tokyo, from 29th September to 4th October 1975. The Conference was sponsored by the International Co-operative Alliance, London, with the National Federation of Fishery Co-operative Associations of Japan (ZENGYOREN) (cf. "Cooperative Information", No. 2/75, p. 143-145) as host organisation. More than one hundred representatives of co-operative organisations and Governmental bodies from Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Korea, United Arab Emirats, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Morroco, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Tanzania, Thailand and Turkey attended the Conference.

The main subjects discussed were:

- Fisheries production and protection of resources,
- Marketing and processing of fish,
- Modernisation of the co-operative fishing industry,
- Fishery co-operatives,
- Case studies in developing countries,
- Technical assistance for the development of fisheries co-operatives in developing countries.

The Chairman of the Conference informed the delegates that the suggestions made at the Conference will be discussed at the meeting of the ICA Fisheries Sub-Committee to be held immediately after the Conference with a view to formulating a programme of action for future development of fisheries.

43rd International Co-operative Seminar

The above seminar was held by the ICA, at the invitation of the Central Union of Consumer Co-operatives of the German Democratic Republic (VDK), in Dresden, from 7 to 14 September 1975. The theme of the seminar was "Assistance for Co-operatives in Developing Countries - Needs and Response".

The programme comprised a number of lectures on various aspects of technical assistance to co-operatives, given by representatives of the ICA, of intergovernmental organisations and of the International Co-operative College in Dresden, as well as group and plenary discussions.

The ILO was represented by Mr. H. Watzlawick, Co-operative Branch, who presented a case study on an ILO-sponsored co-operative development project (CENAPEC, Ivory Coast).

The seminar participants, representing co-operative organisations in 21 countries as well as 6 international and intergovernmental organisations, produced three group reports dealing with such subjects as ways and means of increasing the flow of assistance to co-operatives in developing countries, institutional arrangements for channelling such assistance to the co-operatives, role of co-operatives in programmes designed to assist the poorer sections of the population, technical, commercial and other types of collaboration between co-operatives in developing countries and the industrialised countries, etc.

The host of the seminar had made arrangements for a number of visits to various co-operative institutions, including the International Co-operative College in Dresden, as well as for an impressive programme of social interest.

Singapur

International Co-operative Trading Organisation (ICTO)

The International Co-operative Trading Organisation (ICTO), which had earlier been registered in Singapore, has now commenced its trading operations.

The decision to commence business was taken by ICTO's Board of Directors which met in Singapore on 1st June, 1975.

Co-operatives from eight countries, viz. Australia, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand have so far participated in the ICTO's share capital and a few more countries are expected to follow-suit.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Mak Kam Heng, Director for Singapore, was elected its Chairman, Mr. N.A. Kularajah was appointed as the Managing Director and Mr. Ling Diung Sing as the Marketing Manager of the Company.

The ICTO will provide market information on all products of interest to co-operatives and will assist them in buying and selling. Singapore is one of the largest trade centre in the world and provides wide opportunities for trade in almost all types of commodities produced in different parts of the world.

The Department of Trade, the Singapore Manufacturers' Association and the Port of Singapore Authority have assured the Company of their whole-hearted co-operation in its trade operations.

ICTO has been brought into existence with the sole purpose of assisting co-operative trading organisations from all over the world. We, therefore, hope that co-operatives the world over will lend their whole hearted support to ICTO in its endeavour to further the cause of inter-cooperative trade.

Interested co-operatives are requested to send their enquiries direct to ICTO's office at the following address:

International Co-operative Trading Organisation (PTE) Ltd.,
704 Wing on Life Insurance Building, 7th Floor,
150 Cecil Street,
Singapore 1.

Regional Japan

Regional Seminar on Agricultural Co-operative Marketing with Special Emphasis on Distribution Methods

A Regional Seminar on Agricultural Co-operative Marketing with special emphasis on Distribution Methods was held by the International Co-operative Alliance Regional Office and Education Centre for South-East Asia, in collaboration with the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operatives of Japan, the Institute for the Development of Agricultural Co-operation in Asia (IDACA) and the National Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives (ZEN-NOH) (cf. "Cooperative Information", No. 2/75, p. 125-142), in Tokyo from 2nd to 22nd September, 1975. Twenty-two participants from 10 countries and an Observer from the ILO, Tokyo office attended the seminar. Countries represented in the seminar were Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

The Seminar discussed at length the problems faced in agricultural co-operative marketing and listed the following major problems:

- small-size farms, finance, business techniques, integration, transportation, processing and storage, grading and packaging, marketing intelligence, price stabilisation, farming guidance, marketing research and extension;

- Government assistance: to the co-operatives in the following ways, subsidy towards managerial expenditure, loan and subsidy for construction of storages and cold storages, loans for block capital of processing units.

In conclusion, the participants emphasised that co-operativisation in the field of marketing of fruits and vegetables in most of the South-East Asian countries is only at the infant stage. It is only in Japan, Korea and in certain parts of India and Sri Lanka that a significant impact has been made in this respect.

France

Death of Bernard Lavergne

Honorary Professor in the Faculty of Law in Paris, Bernard Lavergne died on 8 October 1975.

He was born at Nîmes in 1884 and studied law in Paris. Upon completion of his law studies he met and became a friend of Charles Gide who caused him to join a co-operative in the Paris region.

As early as 1905 he had published a dissertation on the socialist co-operatives in Northern France and in 1912 he signed the "Pact of Unity" which resolved the difference between the two branches of the consumers' co-operative movement in France. In 1920, for the first time in a faculty of law, he taught "co-operation" and in 1921 he founded, with Charles Gide, the "Revue des Etudes coopératives".

A theorician, but also a practical man, he published many works among which were: "L'Ordre coopératif", "La Révolution coopérative", "Le Socialisme de l'Occident", "Le Socialisme à visage humain", "L'Hégémonie du consommateur", and "Les idées politiques en France de 1900 à nos jours".

He was the inspiration of the successful "régies coopératives" in Belgium.

With the disappearance of Bernard Lavergne, one of the last witnesses of the historic period in the French co-operative movement is gone: a man who believed in a future of "socialism and freedom", born from the union of the efforts of the three basic social partners, the State, the producers, and the consumers or users.

Papua New Guinea

A Successful Experiment Based on the Development of Unlimited Natural Resources

In the world-wide struggle to solve the problems of development, population growth and protection of the environment, certain methods of production are being reconsidered so that we can take advantage of all our natural resources under improved conditions. Without making any forecast as to the number of years that are left to mankind to benefit from them, we are already aware that we cannot continue exploiting them forever and that we must turn to the unlimited resources that are capable of ensuring our own survival.

As part of the co-operative education and training project executed by the ILO with the assistance of the UNDP in Papua New Guinea, an experimental farm has been set up on the grounds of the Co-operative College of Laloki. The farm, which applies a system that is geared to the natural laws governing the ecological balance, represents an attempt to obtain the greatest possible output by employing techniques designed to reduce wastage and protect the environment while taking advantage, on the one hand, of such natural assets as the exceptional availability of sun and water in this inter-tropical area and, on the other, of the most modern and increasingly detailed research into organic decomposition, photosynthesis and phytogenesis, etc.

The farm was created for the following reasons:

- to improve the fare at the college canteen by obtaining fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, pork and fish more cheaply;
- to enable the students and public in general to become acquainted with this new system;
- to provide the students themselves with pratical experience in running a farm of this kind;

- to experiment with various materials and with a variety of food crops and to discover what future there might be for such a system throughout Papua New Guinea;

- to give those engaged in the scientific research being conducted at the University of Papua New Guinea easy access to a range of experiments and studies on specific subjects, particularly algae-fish symbiosis, crustaceans and mutation phenomena.

The complete file on the farm project containing a comprehensive survey of the terrain, including contour lines, the expected operating accounts and the volume of capital needed to finance investment and provide a working capital, was submitted to the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Bank lost no time in making an immediate grant of 6,700 Australian dollars to the Co-operative Education Trust, representing the sum considered necessary for the creation of the solar farm.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FARM (cf. plan)

The farm covers an area of 2.5 hectares, consisting of:

- 1.25 hectares of kitchen garden;
- 0.75 hectares for two algae ponds and six fish ponds;
- 0.50 hectares for buildings and various installations.

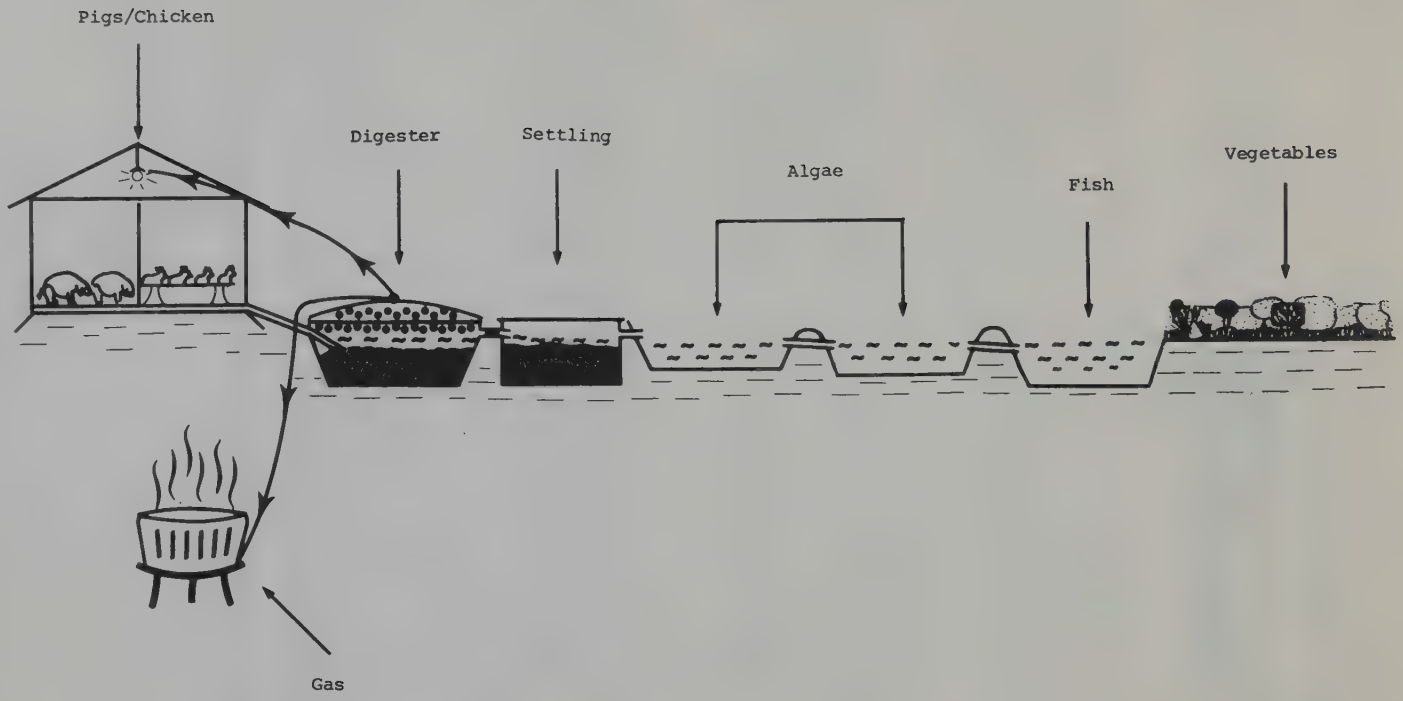
It comprises:

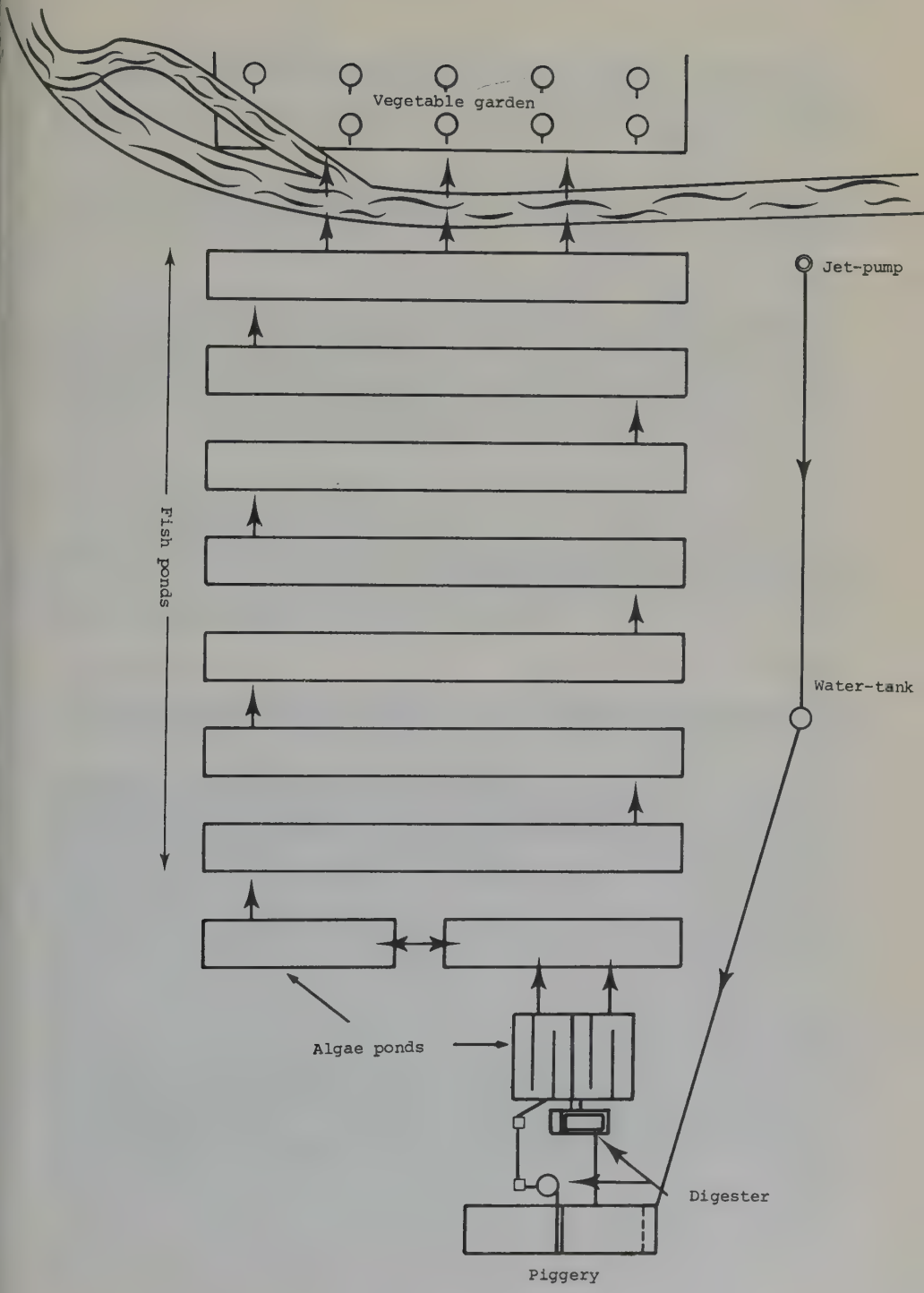
- a pigsty and hen-house on a 140 square metre cement base, slightly sloping towards lateral gutters, divided into 18 compartments to house about a 100 pigs and containing a ramp of hen-coops for 64 laying hens, the entire area being equipped with automatic drinking troughs and sources of water;

- a storage building with a kitchen fitted with two cooking stoves and sources of water;

- two digesters: 4,000-litre anaerobic decomposition vats. A digester consists of a vat with a double wall in which is inserted a lid which acts as a gas bell floating above the water, and a layer of oil to make the vats absolutely airtight. For experimental purposes, one of these was built of concrete with a steel lid and the other of fibreglass throughout;

- two concrete sedimentation vats - one for each digester - with a capacity of 1,700 litres each;


Pigs/Chicken
Digester
Settling
Algae
Fish
Vegetables
Gas


Vegetable garden
Jet-pump
Fish ponds
Water-tank
Algae ponds
Digester
Piggery

- two concrete algae ponds of 6 metres by 4.50 metres and 0.30 metres deep, each divided into three communicating compartments;
- two large algae ponds of 30 metres by 5 metres and 0.60 metres deep;
- six fish ponds of 60 metres by 6 metres and 1.50 metres deep, interconnected in a zig-zag by 10-centimetre diametre plastic pipes;
- a kitchen garden divided into 540 beds;
- an underground irrigation system made up of a network of plastic tubes about 2,000 metres long. Five main pipes lead from the last fish pond and run right across the garden; the distribution pipes, the branches of which feed each bed are connected to these pipes perpendicularly. At the end of each branch a piece of flexible tube is attached to ensure that all the beds receive the same flow of water;
- a running water supply system consisting of a 20-metre drill hole with a centrifugal pump feeding a water tank. The fibreglass tank, which holds 10,000 litres, is on top of a 12-metre high steel tower (the height having been calculated to provide the necessary pressure for the water troughs).

FUNCTIONING OF THE SYSTEM

The area described above is on a gently sloping piece of land, with the buildings at the top. The water flows automatically from one level to another down to the garden.

Twice a day, the base of the pigsty and hen-house is thoroughly hosed down. The animal droppings are washed into the gutters and evacuated by means of 10-centimetre diametre pipes into the digesters. Cleaning takes place in the morning and in the evening, an hour before sunset, in order to permit the rapid reheating of the water entering the vats. Care must also be taken to ensure that the volume of water does not exceed 50 per cent of the capacity of the digester (2,000 litres in this case, which is rarely reached).

ANAEROBIC DECOMPOSITION

In order to accumulate as much solar heat as possible, the bells on the digester are painted black. Being protected from the air, the organic matter is attacked by the anaerobic bacteria and decomposes into various organic acids containing carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, and into gas (about 70 per cent methane and 30 per cent carbon dioxide).

The gas accumulated under the bell, which acts as a gasometer, flows through pipes towards the buildings where it is used either for lighting purposes by means of ordinary incandescent lamps or as fuel for the burners of the kitchen stoves used for preparing the animal feed.

Note: Air containing 5 to 15 per cent methane is highly explosive when exposed to the slightest spark. Certain precautions must therefore be taken.

The two sedimentation vats which receive the effluent from the digesters prolong the process of anaerobic decomposition, destroy the pathogenic germs (bacteria, virus, etc.) and provide a more suitable environment for purification by oxygen. The solid matter in suspension becomes stabilised and forms a sediment deposit: a kind of dark, almost odourless humus which is collected from time to time to be used as physical fertilizer for the soil.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS AND OXYDATION

The effluent from the sedimentation vats passes into the 30-centimetre deep algae ponds so that the rays of the sun can penetrate all the way to the bottom. As a result of the process of chlorophyllous photosynthesis, the light has the effect of:

- producing oxygen;
- transforming the organic matter into inorganic elements (minerals) by oxydation.

Laboratory work has shown that algae, and specifically chlorella, can be easily cultivated in sewage oxydation ponds and that their cultivation has a number of interesting applications; by a process of photosynthesis, the growth of these plants provides life-giving oxygen, while at the same time absorbing the carbonic gas, nitrogen, and minerals of the decomposing water.

Chlorella, which are to be found in great number in the rivers of Papua New Guinea, were therefore transplanted to the ponds for intensive cultivation. They were then mixed into the pig feed, either as such or after drying and transformation into powder for conservation purposes. They actually make a valuable nutritional contribution since they contain between 42 and 46 per cent proteins and 30 to 35 per cent fat, as well as vitamins. Laboratory tests have shown that planktonic algae have a considerable effect on the chemical composition of water: at a temperature of 20 degrees, the oxygen saturation point in algae-free water is only 9.17 mg, compared with 19 mg in chlorella-rich water. This vast quantity of oxygen is therefore a great advantage for the fish.

FISH PONDS

At the Laloki farm, the constant and regular production of fish as a source of healthy food which is rich in proteins and mineral salts has been achieved by the reproduction, in the first two fish ponds which receive the water from the algae ponds, of carnivorous fish (tilapia, gourami, etc.) which feed on protozoa, insect larva, worms, molluscs, etc. and, in the four following fish ponds, herbiferous carp (about 200 per pond) which feed on grass, algae, etc.

The fish ponds are also suitable for carrying out of experiments and studies on symbiotic association between algae and fish or crustaceans, as well as on the physical and chemical conditions surrounding this association.

In order to obtain sufficient pressure for the distribution of water which is rich in fertilizing components (minerals, etc.) throughout the garden, the level of water in the last fish pond must naturally be higher than that of the outlets for the irrigation system, which must also include a network of pipes allowing the overflow during periods of heavy rain to run into a stream alongside the last pond. In the dry season, on the other hand, the vast quantity of water lost each day by evaporation must be replaced by fresh water coming directly from the water tank to the first pond.

KITCHEN GARDEN

The first vegetables were planted during the wet season and suffered from torrential rain. Nevertheless, the tomatoe, green bean, pea, beetroot, egg-plant, radish and carrot crops were satisfactory. This proves that vegetables can be produced throughout the year, although the dry season is obviously the best period provided that there is some kind of shade (which can easily be provided by means of bamboo and palm leaves).

If a system of rotation of the various crops is strictly adhered to, no additional chemical fertilizers are required: it is only necessary to provide a number of trace element, which are indispensable for some vegetables and are to be found neither in the water coming from the system nor in the humus which is periodically collected from the sedimentation vats and dried in the syn to kill off the pathogenic germs before being spread over the garden.

This system is undoubtedly exceptionally useful for the production of food in all regions where weather conditions permit its application. However, because of its complexity, the personnel responsible for operating it in satisfactory conditions so as to obtain the maximum yield must possess certain qualifications and knowledge regarding:

- the feeding of the livestock, which in this case is fairly complicated since it involves using the peelings and scraps of the college canteen, supplemented - or replaced during the school holidays - by composite foods, tubers, algae, fishmeal, etc.;
- the care of the livestock and its reproduction;
- the necessity at times to seek veterinary or laboratory assistance;
- the supervision of the production of algae, which depends on the pH of the algae ponds;
- the reproduction of the fish;
- the supervision of the water level in the fish ponds;
- the preparation of the seed beds and vegetable beds, the growing of the various crops and the use of appropriate insecticides.

Since it is scientifically demonstrated and recognised that algae afford tremendous real possibilities, the Laloki farm will, it is to be hoped, at last provide those engaged in scientific research at the University of Papua New Guinea with an opportunity for new discoveries.

Tanzania

Seminar on the Development and Organisation of Housing Co-operatives in Tanzania

From 10 to 18 August 1975, a training seminar on the "Development and Organisation of Housing Co-operatives in Tanzania", sponsored by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (ARGHI), the Carl Duisberg-Gesellschaft (CDG) and the German Development Assistance Association for Social Housing (DESWOS), was held at the Kibaha Education Centre near Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. The programme was carried out under the educational development policy of the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation of the Federal Republic of Germany. The seminar was an outgrowth of the continuing co-operation between the Government of Tanzania and international agencies in the serious endeavour to develop housing co-operatives as tools to help overcome the country's drastic housing shortage, particularly for lower income groups in urban areas.

The participants included 40 District Co-operative Officers and field staff from all areas of Tanzania, observers from concerned ministries and institutions, and from Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho and Zambia as well as the Co-operative Colleve and International Co-operative Alliance at Moshi, Tanzania, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA).

The pilot project in co-operative housing in Dar-es-Salaam initiated in 1970-1971 by the Tanzanian Government with the assistance of UN-ECA and ICHDA (International Co-operative Housing Development Association, of which DESWOS is a member) was discussed as a learning experience at Kibaha. The participants studied also problems concerning establishment, development and management of co-operative housing societies as well as training of suitable managers. It is worth recalling that a 14-month training course was held in 1971-1972 in the Federal Republic of Germany on the "Administration and Management of Housing Co-operatives and other Non-Profit Housing Societies" for 18 participants from 5 East African countries.

The participants, through individual working groups and plenary discussions, made concrete porposals and recommendations on the following points:

- That the Prime Minister's Office should establish a committee composed of the Party, the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, the Tanzania Housing Bank and other concerned institutions to co-ordinate and promote the work of forming housing co-operative societies in the country. This committee should examine and consider model bye-laws, changes in the Co-operative Societies Act of 1968, streamlining procedures to shorten the time required from the formation of a housing co-operative to the commencement of self-help building, and ways to enable housing co-operatives to reach the lowest income groups.

- That the Tanzania Housing Bank revise its lending regulations to favour housing co-operatives, to enable co-operatives which have members with income but no proof of income to obtain loans, and to decentralise its lending powers to its regional branches.

- That the allocation of plots in sites and services schemes favour existing housing co-operatives and newly formed housing co-operatives made up of plot applicants.

- That a comprehensive education programme in the field of co-operative housing on all levels (employees of responsible institutions, Co-operative District Officers and staff, employees of co-operatives, committee members, society members and pre-members) be planned and implemented.

These recommendations have been passed to the Prime Minister.

A full report of the seminar will be available from DESWOS, 5 Cologne 1, Bismarckstr. 7, Federal Republic of Germany, on request.

International Directory

Colombia

General Information

Republic

Capital: Bogotá (district)

Administrative organisation : 23 Departments (including the District of Bogota) and 8 National Territories (3 intendencies and 5 commissaryships)

Surface area: 1,138,338 km2, 17 % is arable

Currency: Peso (in May 1974, 1 US dollar = 25.5 pesos).

Population:

- total and active population, see following table
- rate of growth 1960-1970: 3.2 %
- level of literacy 1971: 78.5 %

Economy:

- GNP (1972): in millions of US dollars at 1970 rate of exchange: 8,447.2

  of which: industry 1969: 18.9 % 1972: 20.1 %
  agriculture 1969: 28.9 % 1972: 26.6 %

- per capita income (1972) in US dollars at 1970 rate of exchange: 375.50
- rate of growth:

  GNP (1972): 7.1 %
  (1970-1972): 6.4 % (average per year)
  industry (1969-1972): 8.6 %

Main products: coffee (2nd largest world producer): 600,000 tons - bananas: 500,000 tons - tobacco: 100,000 tons - cotton: 100,000 tons - cocoa: 30,000 tons

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Editor's Note: We are indebted to Mr. Enrique Maldonado Santos, Executive President of the Asociación Colombiana de Cooperativistas Especializados en el Exterior (ASOCOOEX) for his valuable assistance in the preparation of this directory and would like to take this opportunity of expressing to him our sincere appreciation.

Source: general document edited by the Unión Cooperativa Nacional de Ahorro y Crédito (UCONAL), Bogotá, 1974 (I. Marco national, II. Marco legal, III. El Movimiento Cooperativo de Ahorro y Crédito).

ACTIVE POPULATION AND CO-OPERATIVE INVOLVEMENT (1)

			(2)			
1	Total population 1970	21,117,800				
	of which men	10,404,800				
	women	10,713,000				
	Total population 1973	23,215,000				
	of which urban 1973	14,857,600	64%			
	rural 1973	8,357,400	36%			
	Previsions total 1980	29,386,300		Co-operative involvement (1972)		
	of which urban	21,562,100	73%	(membership)		
	rural	7,824,200	27%			
2	Total active population 1970	6,225,800	29.5%	Total co-operators 1970	982,299	15.7%
	of which men (3) 1970	4,574,738	44%			
	women 1970	1,651,052	15.4%			
	total 1972	8,500,000	38%	1972	1,113,185	13.0%
				Consum. coops 1972	43,206	0.5%
				Thrift and credit 1972	417,221	4.9%
3	Children less than 15 years old 1970	8,155,529	38.5%	Education coops 1972	11,497	0.14%
	of which boys 1970	4,129,273	50.7%			
	girls 1970	4,026,256	49.3%			
4	Active population in following sectors:					
	a) primary: agric., fishery forestry,mines 1970	2,433,042	39.1%			
	1972	2,975,000	35.0%	Agric.coops 1972	171,016	5.7%
				Multipurpose coops 1972	407,925	13.7%
	b) secondary: industry, electricity, water, gas, building 1970	1,252,632	20.1%			
	1972	1,793,500	21.1%	Handicraft coops 1972	1,199	0.06%
	c) tertiary: trade,transports, banks, insurance, service (of which governmental 1970	2,540,126	40.8%	Transports		
	1972	3,731,500	43.9%	coops 1972	17,892	0.48%
5	Unemployed 1972	756,500	8.9%			

See notes next page.

Chronological List of Co-operative Events

1912 First elements of co-operative legislation.

1916 First agricultural co-operative.

1918 First co-operative Act.

First credit co-operatives.

1921 The Business Code dealing with co-operatives.

1931 (7 December) Act No. 134/31. First Act dealing specifically with co-operatives, amended and modified in 1932.

1932 Establishment of the "Cooperativa Bananera de Magdalena".

Decree No. 874/32 declaring co-operatives public utilities.

Decree No. 1339/32 for the implementation of Act No. 134/31.

1933 *Establishment of 4 co-operatives having 1,807 members.*

1934 Reform of the National Co-operative Council (Decree No. 1219/34).

16 co-operatives.

1935 Decree No. 894/35 on assistance and grants of money from the State to co-operatives.

25 co-operatives.

1936 Act No. 61/36 making it obligatory to establish consumer co-operatives in workers' neighbourhoods.

Decree No. 666/36 entrusting the Ministry of Industry and Labour with the duties of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives (Superintendencia Nacional de Cooperativas).

Act. No. 128/36 promulgating a new co-operative Act of which five paragraphs in article 2 deal with the privileges and exemptions of co-operatives and are still in force.

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(1) Data for 1970 from the "Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1974", published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, and for 1972 statistics of the "Unión Cooperativa Nacional de Ahorro y Crédito (UCONAL). Note: The report "Towards Full Employment. A Programme for Colombia Prepared by an Interagency Team Organised by the ILO", published in 1970, takes into account statistics on employment, under-employment and income only for the years 1960 to 1970.

(2) From heading 4 onwards the percentages represent the total active population.

(3) Percentage based on total men and women (including 179,534 boys and 48,087 girls under the age of 15 years).

(4) Heading 2: percentage based on total active population. Heading 3: percentage based on children less than 15 years old. Headings 4 and 5: percentage based on active of corresponding sector.

1936 Organisation of an agricultural co-operative in the Carare region (Act No. 194/36, art. 4, 5 and 8) and of co-operatives in sugar cane production (Act No. 203/36).

48 co-operatives.

1938 Establishment of a salt producers co-operative (Act. No. 264/38).

The National Superintendency of Co-operatives transfered to the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs (Decree No. 2392/38).

120 co-operatives.

1939 First housing co-operative at Medellín (Antioquia).

"Cooperativa de Ferrocarriles del Pacífico", Calí (Valle).

165 co-operatives.

1940 The National Superintendency of Co-operatives transferred to the Ministry of National Economy.

Establishment of the "Fondo Cooperativo Nacional" (Decree No. 1460/40), granted a legal personality in 1948 (Legislative Decree No. 2462/48), but liquidated in 1952 (Legislative Decree No. 2359/52).

165 co-operatives.

1941 Establishment of a tobacco growers co-operative at Santander and of a production co-operative at Toro (Valle), Act No. 53/41.

165 co-operatives.

1942 Financing concession given to the "Instituto de Crédito Territorial" (loans for housing co-operatives) Act No. 53/42.

203 co-operatives.

1943 Act No. 7/43 authorised the government to establish and subsidise producer, distribution and consumer food products co-operatives.

Decree No. 1140/43 placed the "Sociedades Mutuarias" (debtors societies) under the protection of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives.

240 co-operatives.

1945 Central supply co-operative union of Medellín (Act No. 31/45).

Credit union co-operative of employees of the judicial services (Act No. 71/45).

248 co-operatives.

1946 "Escuela Interamericana de Orientación Cooperativa".

The National Superintendency of Co-operatives transferred to the Ministry of Development.

266 co-operatives.

1948 Setting up of agricultural co-operative settlements (Act No. 161/48).

363 co-operatives (114,719 members).

1949 Decrees Nos. 986/49 and 3082/49 and Act No. 30/49 regarding the administration, control and working of co-operatives and educational co-operatives.

The "Unión de Cooperativas de Colombia" (UNICOOP), Pereira (Risaralda), eventually dissolved.

437 co-operatives.

1950 Articles 156, 339 and 344 of the Labour Code (Decrees Nos. 2663 and 3743/50) dealing with co-operatives.

472 co-operatives.

1951 "Liga Nacional de las Cooperativas" (LINALCO), subsequently went into liquidation.

414 co-operatives.

1952 Liquidation of the "Fondo Cooperativo Nacional", created in 1940, and transfer of its funds to the "Banco Popular".

"Centro Cooperativo", agreement with the Organisation of American States (OAS).

452 co-operatives.

1954 Decree No. 752/54 allocating 10 million pesos to the development of agricultural producer and consumer co-operatives.

Consumer co-operative, Bogotá.

"Cooperativa de Municipalidades de Caldas" in Manizales, first communal labour co-operative.

381 co-operatives.

1955 Establishment of departmental councils for co-operative development (Decree No. 2060/55).

The National Superintendency of Co-operatives transferred to the Ministry of Labour (Legislative Decree No. 2312/55).

385 co-operatives.

1957 Decree No. 118/57 establishing the National Apprenticeship Service (SENA).

410 co-operatives.

1959 Act No. 115/59 making the instruction of co-operativism mandatory at all levels of the schools including public and private universities. Articles 1 and 2 imposing this regulation to be declared unconstitutional by the Judicial Supreme Court on 11.12.1969.

"Alianza Cooperativa Colombiana", Bogotá (liquidated in 1971).

"Unión Cooperativa Nacional de Crédito" (UCONAL), Bogotá.

"Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia", government organisation.

1959 "Instituto Nacional de Economía Social y Cooperativismo" (INDESCO).

Act No. 203/59 extending exemptions to municipal co-operatives.

409 co-operatives (233,817 members).

1960 "Asociacion Colombiana de Cooperativas" (ASCOOP), Bogotá.

Regulation made under Act No. 115 of 1959, No. 1860: the teaching of co-operativism in schools and universities, No. 1861: credit extended to co-operatives; and No. 1790: people's credit.

Act No. 81/60 and Decree No. 2668/60 on housing co-operatives.

Decree No. 1649/60 reorganising the Ministry of Labour: National Superintendency of Co-operatives replaced by a "Division of Co-operatives".

Establishment of a National Co-operative Council.

425 co-operatives.

1961 Act No. 135/61 on agrarian social reform: articles 97, 99 and 100 instituting agrarian reform co-operatives.

Decree No. 3177/61 fixing the composition of the "Consejo Social Agrario" provided for in Act No. 135/61.

Establishment of the "Instituto Colombiano de Reforma Agraria" (INCORA).

639 co-operatives having 384,824 members, a total share capital of 102,308,724 pesos and a turnover of 523,714,461 pesos.

1962 Decree No. 1903/62 on the implementation of Act No. 135/61.

"Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Consumo" (FEDECONSUMO), Bogotá, liquidated in 1975.

"Federación de Cooperativas de Habitaciones de Colombia" (FEDECOOP), Medellín.

"Central Cooperativa de Crédito y Desarrollo Social" (COOP DESARROLLO), Bogotá.

759 co-operatives.

1963 Legislative decree No. 1598/63 updating co-operative legislation.

Legislative decrees Nos. 1587/63 and 1629/63 reorganising the National Superintendency of Co-operatives and the National Co-operative Council.

Decree No. 1630/63 authorising the establishment of, and determining the functions of, the "Instituto Nacional de Financiamiento Cooperativo" (modified and completed by Decrees Nos. 03, of 1968 and 144 and 239, of 1973).

1,056 co-operatives.

1964 Decree No. 454/64 on the organisation and operation of educational co-operatives.

"CUNA Mutual of Colombia"

"Central de Cooperativas Ferroviarias", Bogotá.

1964 *1,452 co-operatives (532,000 members, turnover: 1,083,134,582 pesos).*

1965 Orders Nos. 10 and 14 concerning coffee producers co-operatives and their relations with the "Federación Nacional de Cafeteros".

"Unión Nacional de Cooperativas Agricolas y Pecuarias (UCOPAN), Bogotá.

"Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Transportes" (FEDECOTRANS), Bogotá.

1,553 co-operatives.

1966 Decree No. 979/66 and Order No. 444/66 of the Superintendency of Banking Establishments on the subject of housing co-operatives.

"Asociación de Cooperativas de Antioquia para la Educación" (ACAE), Medellín.

1,802 co-operatives having a turnover of 1,527,630,384 pesos.

1967 Decree No. 755/67 setting-up the "Asociaciones de Usuarios", pre-cooperative organisations.

Orders Nos. 0305, 0382, 0567 and 0564 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives concerning respectively: co-operative education, consumer co-operatives, the submission of co-operative accounts to the Superintendency, and transport co-operatives. Articles 12, 14, 16 and 17 of Order No. 654 were declared unconstitutional by the Council of State.

Order No. 293 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives, concerning the "Fondos de Empleados" (voluntary non-profit associations of persons who pool their resources and efforts for the benefit of their members and for the reinforcement between them of bonds of fellowship and solidarity).

Foundation of "Noticias Colombianas Cooperativas" on 1.1.1967, *first nation-wide co-operative journal.*

"Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Colombia" (CTC), Bogotá.

"Cooperativa de Municipalidades de Antioquia".

"Central de Cooperativas Agrarias de Occidente" (CENCOA), Cali.

1,807 co-operatives having 805,810 members and a turnover of 2,174,728,249 pesos.

1968 Act No. 1a/68 modifying the agrarian social reform Act of 1961.

Decree No. 2059/68 implementing the co-operative Act No. 1598 of 1963.

Legislative decree No. 2420 and Decree No. 061/68 of the Ministry of Agriculture for the implementation of Decree No. 755/63 on pre-cooperative organisations "asociaciones de usuarios".

Decree No. 03/68 and Order No. 0872/68 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives on the application of Decree No. 1630/63 organising the "Instituto Nacional de Financiamiento y Desarrollo Cooperativo" (FINANCIACOOP), Bogotá.

1968 Orders Nos. 211/68 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives and 2688/68 of the Ministry of Education on education co-operatives and co-operative colleges (1).

Legislative decree Nos. 2420/68 and 3120/68 reorganising the agricultural and stock-farming sector as well as the functioning of the "Instituto de Mercadeo Agropecuaria" (IDEMA).

Legislative decrees Nos. 1040/68, 3134/68 and 3165/68 reorganising the National Superintendency of Co-operatives.

Extraordinary Decree No. 2210/68 establishing the "Comisión Nacional de Cooperativas del Consejo Nacional del Trabajo".

Act No. 66/68 on housing co-operatives.

Legislative decree No. 2060/68 and Decree 2183/68 fixing the representation of co-operative organisations in the governing body of the "Instituto de Crédito Territorial" (ICT) and in the "Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos".

"Cooperativa Unificada de Consumidores de Bogotá" (UNICOOP), Bogotá.

"Central de Cooperativas de la Reforma Agraria" (CECORA), Bogotá.

"Asociación de Cooperativas Agropecuarias de Ahorro y Crédito" (ACOCREDITO), Rionegro.

1,824 co-operatives (highest figures until 1975) with a share capital amounting to 508,937,679 pesos.

1969 The Supreme Court declares unconstitutional articles 1 and 2 of Act No. 115 of 1959 imposing obligatory teaching of co-operativism in schools and universities.

Orders Nos. 399 and 2583 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives registering the statutes of the "Promotora de Vivienda Cooperativa" (PROVICOOP), Bogota, founded by ASCOOP, FEDECOOP and ICT. Order No. 1000 of the Superintendency of Finance concerning the control of PROVICOOP.

Orders Nos. 269, 270 and 271 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives on the submission of co-operative accounts, education funds and "fondos de empleados" (1967).

Orders Nos. 31 and 640 of the Credit Council concerning the auditing of FINANCIACOOP.

Decree No. 1817/69 on the "Asociaciones de Usuarios" (pre-cooperative groups).

Decree No. 461/69 on the application of Act No. 135 of 1961 (agrarian reform co-operatives).

Appointment of a representative from Colombia at the Interamerican Committee on the Co-ordination and Development of Co-operatives (Decree No. 1478/69).

1,632 co-operatives having a turnover of 6,634,016,610 pesos.

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(1) Contrary to the practice in other countries, these co-operative colleges are not limited to the teaching of co-operation. They are institutions of learning operating at various levels and engaged in general education but established in a co-operative form.

1970 Order No. 1489/70 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives establishing the "Medalla del Mérito Cooperativo" (co-operative award for merit).

Order No. 587 concerning handicraft co-operatives and the establishment of the "Comité de Cooperativas Artesanales".

Orders Nos. 192 and 1983 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives concerning the organisation of meetings of delegates in co-operatives and the establishment and operation of pre-cooperative groups.

Establishment of the "Equidad", insurance co-operative, Bogotá.

1,527 co-operatives.

1971 Act No. 9a establishing "Co-operative colleges for people's education".

Decree No. 1673 organising the regional offices of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives.

Decree No. 225 establishing the "Consejo Nacional de Cooperativismo Agropecuario".

Order No. 1223 of, and Circular from, the National Superintendency of Co-operatives concerning respectively pre-cooperative groups and co-operative education.

Liquidation of the "Alianza Cooperativa Colombiana".

"Universidad Santo Tomás de Aquino, Instituto de Educación e Investigación Cooperativa", Bogotá.

"Organización Interamericana de Servicios Técnicos para la Vivienda Cooperativa" (INTERVICO), Bogotá.

"Confederación Colombiana de Cooperativas", Bogotá.

"Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Educación" (FEDECECOL), Bogotá.

Establishment of a firemen's co-operative at Pereira.

1,529 co-operatives, 1,045,488 members.

1972 Order No. 1543 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives concerning the nomination of directors of co-operatives, whose applications had been held in abeyance by the Council of State in October 1975.

1973 "Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Caficultores".

"Fondo Financiero Agropecuario", reorganisation of the old "Fondo Financiero Agrario" and of the funding of the agricultural sector (Act No. 5).

Decrees Nos. 144 and 239 on the composition of the Board of Directors of FINANCIACOOP.

Decree No. 2026 on the implementation of Act No. 9a of 1971 on co-operative colleges.

Decree of 20.6.73 authorising co-operative organisations of the second degree to pur forward a candidate for the Board of Directors of the "Banco de la República".

1,563 co-operatives, share capital of 1,150,468,325 pesos and turnover 10,596,826,963 pesos.

1974 Decree No. 611 reorganising the National Superintendency of Co-operatives, many articles of which were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in October 1975.

Decree No. 2145 instituting standards for price controls and initiating "Civil municipal committees for price control" made up of two representatives of the control commissions and of co-operatives having their central headquarters in the municipality.

Decree No. 2369 concerning preferential distribution of essential commodities to co-operatives and similar institutions.

Founding and registration of the "Asociación Colombiana de Cooperativistas Especializados en el Exterior" (ASOCOOEX), Bogotá.

Establishment of the "Banco de los Trabajadores" jointly by the co-operatives and the trade unions ("Unión de Trabajadores de Colombia", UTC).

1975 Decree No. 579 concerning the development of co-operatives of salaried drivers of urban public transport.

"Centro de Altos Estudios Cooperativos" (CEAC), Medellín.

"Federación de Cooperativas de Empleados y Trabajadores del Sector Oficial", Bogotá.

Liquidation of FEDECONSUMO.

The Supreme Court declares unconstitutional the arrangements stipulated in Order No. 1543 of 1972 released by the National Superintendency of Co-operatives on the appointment of directors of co-operatives, and of Decree No. 611 regarding the reorganisation of the aforesaid Superintendency.

Definition of a three-year plan for the development of co-operatives.

The "Fondo Nacional de Proyectos de Desarrollo" (FONADE) allocates 600,000 pesos to the National Superintendency of Co-operatives for conducting the first complete census of co-operatives in Colombia.

1,874 co-operatives (30 September 1975).

Legislation in Force (1)

Decree No. 1598 of 17.7.63 modified and completed by Decree No. 2059 of 25.7.68: general statute regarding co-operatives.

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(1) This list only highlights fundamental texts concerned exclusively with co-operatives. Codes, Acts, Legislative decrees, Decrees, etc. which are general in nature and apply equally to co-operatives are not mentioned. The "Chronological List of Co-operative Events" above makes reference to other major texts of co-operative legislation as well as to the Orders of the National Superintendency regarding the establishment and the general operation of co-operatives, consolidated in the implementation of Decrees Nos. 1598 of 1963, 2059 of 1968 and 3134 of 1968.

Act No. 128 of 1936 (art. 2a), modified by Act No. 69 of 1963 and Legislative decree No. 1598 of 1963: *exemptions and privileges of co-operatives*, and Act No. 203 of 30 December 1959: *exemptions for municipal co-operatives.*

Orders Nos. 1983 of 9.12.1970, and 1223 of 10.5.1972 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives on the establishment and operation, on the are hand, and on the other, on the auditing of "pre-cooperative groups"

Decree No. 755 of 2 May 1967, Legislative decree No. 2420 of 1968, Decree No. 1817 of 1969 and Order No. 061 of 1968 of the Ministry of Agriculture registering the "users associations" (asociaciones de usuarios) and pre-cooperative groups.

Decree No. 3134 of 26.12.68 reorganising the *National Superintendency of Co-operatives*, modified by Decree No. 611 of 9 April 1975 (several articles declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in October 1975), and Decree No. 1673 of 30.8.71 organising the regional offices of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives.

Act No. 135 of 12.12.61 (Implementation Decree No. 1903 of 18.7.62) putting forward the "agrarian social reform", the establishment of INCORA, and setting rules for agrarian reform co-operatives (modified by Act No. 1a of 16.1.68 and completed by Decree No. 461 of 28 March 1969).

Act No. 5 of 29.3.73: development and financing of the agricultural sector.

Act No. 9a of 22.9.71, Decrees Nos. 454 of 1964 and 2026 of 5.10.73 regarding the establishment of *co-operative colleges* for people's education (Order No. 2688 of 1968, Ministry of Agriculture).

Act No. 115 of 15.12.59, excluding articles 1 and 2 declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on 11.12.69: *compulsory education of co-operation* in educational establishments and public and private universities, at all levels. Order No. 305 of 26.4.67 and Circular of 11.3.71 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives on co-operative education.

Orders of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives regarding certain categories of co-operatives:

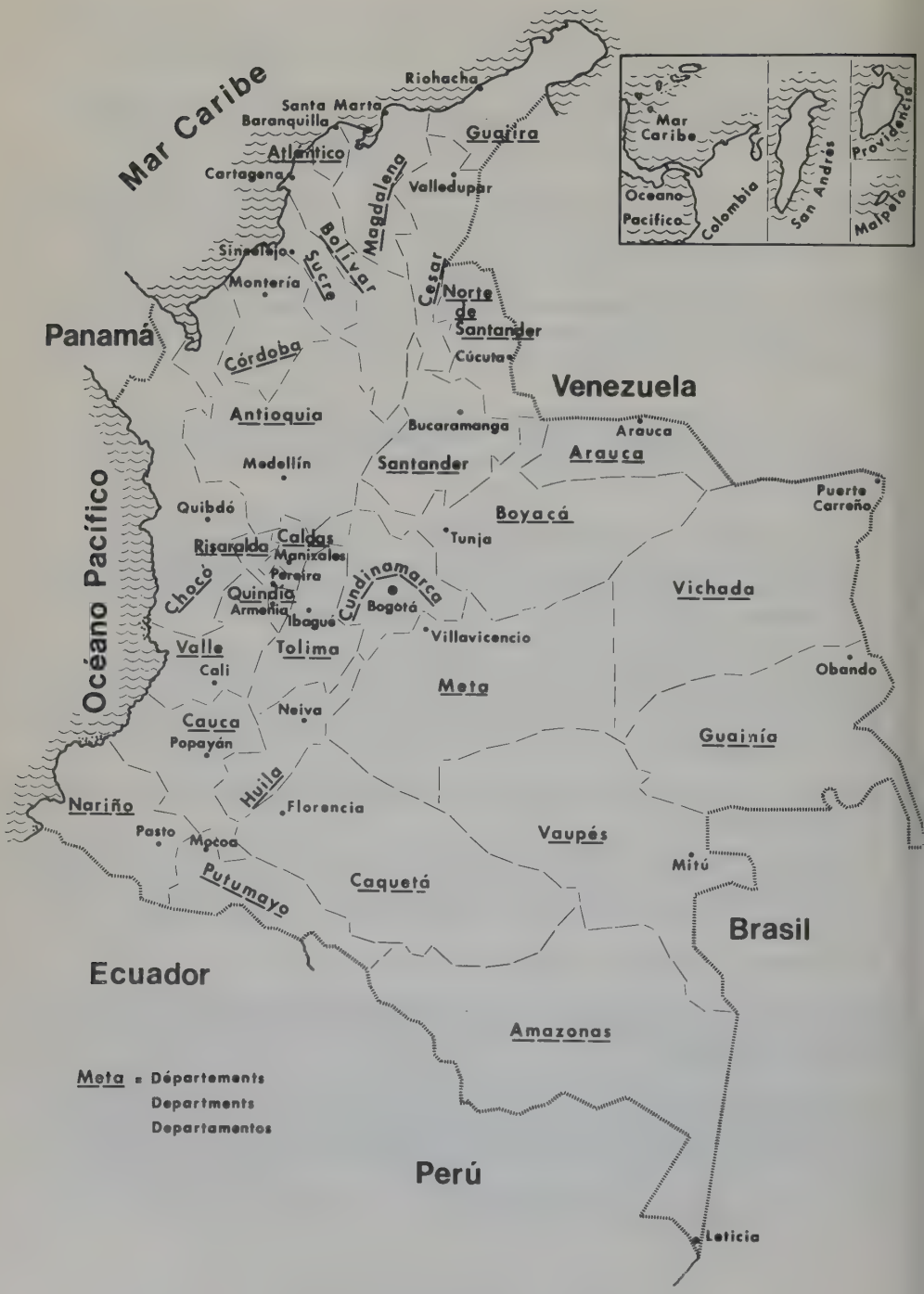
- No. 382 of 30.5.67: consumer co-operatives,
- No. 654 of 18.9.67: transport co-operatives (articles 12, 14, 16 and 17 declared unconstitutional by the Council of State),
- No. 211 of 22.3.68: educational co-operatives.

Coffee growers co-operatives: Orders Nos. 10 and 14 of 1965.

PROVICOOP: Orders Nos. 2583 of 1969 of the Ministry of Justice; 399 of 1969 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives; and No. 1000 of 1969 of the "Superintendencia Bancaria".

FINANCIACOOP: Decrees No. 1630 of 19.7.63 and 03 of 8 January 1968 and Orders Nos. 872 of 15.11.68 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives; 640 of 1969 of the "Superintendencia Bancaria"; and 31 of 1969, 14 of 1970, 103 of 1971, 65 of 1972 and 7 and 75 of 1974 of the "Junta Monetaria del Banco de la República".

Decrees Nos. 2145 of 7.10.74 (price control) and 2369 of 31.10.74 (distribution of essential goods among co-operatives).


Mar Caribe
Riohacha
Santa Marta
Baranquilla
Guajira
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Cartagena
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Magdalena
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Sincelejo
Montería
César
Norte de Santander
Cúcuta
Panamá
Córdoba
Venezuela
Antioquia
Bucaramanga
Arauca
Medellín
Santander
Arauca
Océano Pacífico
Quibdó
Boyacá
Puerto Carreño
Risaralda
Caldas
Manizales
Tunja
Pereira
Chocó
Quindío
Armenia
Ibagué
Cundinamarca
Bogotá
Vichada
Villavicencio
Valle
Tolima
Cali
Obando
Meta
Neiva
Cauca
Popayán
Guainía
Huila
Florencia
Nariño
Pasto
Mocoa
Vaupés
Mitú
Putumayo
Caquetá
Brasil
Ecuador
Amazonas
Meta = Départements
Departments
Departamentos
Perú
Leticia
Mar Caribe
Océano Pacífico
Colombia
San Andrés
Providencia
Malpelo

Public Services in Charge of Co-operatives

1. Superintendencia Nacional de Cooperativas,
Calle 13, N° 14-12, piso del 2 al 10, Bogotá D.E.

Delegation of Authority among Administrative Districts:

Antioquia:	Medellín
Atlántico:	Baranquilla
Bolívar:	Cartagena
Boyaca:	Tunja
Caldas:	Manizales
Cauca:	Popayán
Cesar:	Valledupar
Chocó:	Quibdo
Córdoba:	Monteria
Guajira:	Rioacha
Huila:	Neiva
Magdalena:	Santa Marta
Meta:	Villavicencio
Nariño:	Pasto
Norte de Santander:	Cútuta
Quindío:	Armenia
Risaralda:	Pereira
Santander:	Bucaramanga
Sucre:	Sincelejo
Tolima:	Ibagué
Valle:	Calí

O : "Cooperativismo Colombiano"

National bodies and committees:

a) Consejo Nacional de Cooperativas (Decree No. 1649 of 1960, completed by Decree 1587 of 1963 amended by Decree No. 1662 of 1966);

b) Comisión Nacional de Cooperativas del Consejo Nacional del Trabajo (Decree No. 2210 of 1968);

c) Consejo Nacional de Cooperativismo Agropecuario (Decree No. 225 of 1971);

d) Comité de Cooperativas Artesanales (Order No. 587 of 15.5.70 of the National Superintendency of Co-operatives;

e) Comité Nacional de Cooperativas Pesqueras (Order No. 1872 of 1970).

2. Ministerio de Agricultura,
División de Organización Campesina,
Carrera 10, N° 20-30,
Bogotá D.E.

3. Ministerio de Educación Nacional,
   División de Promoción de Colegios Cooperativos,
   Dg. 40, N° 48-04,
   Bogotá D.E.

4. Ministerio de Gobierno,
   Dirección Nacional de Integración y Desarrollo de la Comunidad,
   Carrera 8, N° 13-31, piso 4,
   Bogotá D.E.

5. Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (SENA),
   Comité Nacional Asesor de Cooperativismo,
   Carrera 14, N° 13-88,
   Bogotá D.E.

6. Instituto Colombiano de la Reforma Agraria (INCORA),
   División de Cooperativas,
   Avenida El Dorado Oficina del CAN,
   Bogotá D.E.

7. Instituto Nacional del Transporte (INTRA),
   División de Empresas,
   Edificio Min - O Bras, Avenida El Dorado,
   Bogotá D.E.

8. Instituto de Mercadeo Agropecuario (IDEMA),
   División de Cooperativas,
   Carrera 10, N° 14-82, piso 2,
   Bogotá D.E.

9. Instituto de Desarrollo de los Recursos Naturales Renovables (INDERENA),
   Asesor Nacional de Cooperativas Pesqueras y Madereras,
   Avenida Caracas N° 25 A-66,
   Bogotá D.E.

   . Comité Nacional de Cooperativas Pesqueras.

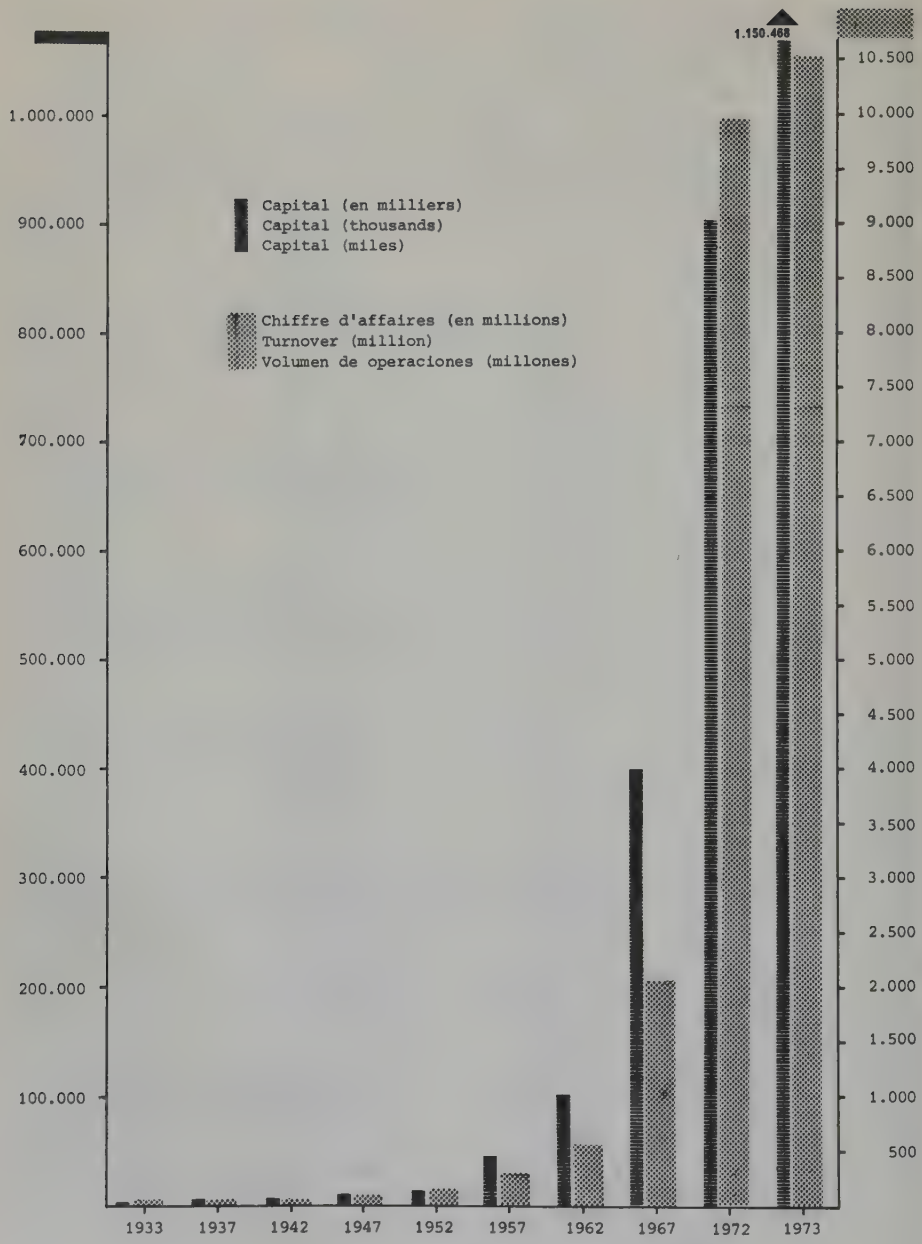
10. Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia,
    Departamento de Cooperativas,
    Av. Jimenez N° 7-65, piso 19,
    Bogotá D.E.

Evolution du mouvement coopératif
Evolution of the co-operative movement
Evolución del movimiento cooperativo

Année Year Año	Nombre de coop Number of coop Núm. de coop	Nombre d'adhérents Number of members Núm. de socios	Capital	Chiffre d'affaires Turnover Volumen de negocio
1933	4	1.807	46.393	164.736
1934	16	3.380	197.136	1.249.407
1935	25	5.519	360.691	2.514.974
1936	48	13.182	692.542	3.110.309
1937	84	19.886	1.158.334	5.143.349
1938	120	27.498	1.751.249	5.962.059
1939	165	37.011	2.538.262	8.332.769
1940	165	43.760	5.289.763	10.845.452
1941	165	43.385	6.000.660	14.891.772
1942	203	48.561	7.823.527	21.104.306
1943	240	51.965	11.013.040	31.578.797
1944	240	53.820	11.568.025	34.704.075
1945	248	63.229	8.124.201	41.159.346
1946	266	68.245	11.918.904	48.485.401
1947	296	68.741	15.228.241	64.953.878
1948	363	114.719	22.740.683	114.574.180
1949	437	134.482	26.027.651	136.138.254
1950	472	145.943	28.597.847	188.440.410
1951	414	114.576	28.848.207	197.970.505
1952	452	116.130	31.584.242	223.150.554
1953	438	123.111	36.702.690	218.076.344
1954	381	133.373	38.998.961	198.977.959
1955	385	135.047	42.308.808	214.586.950
1956	410	141.177	44.889.081	237.758.858
1957	410	175.510	46.736.979	268.052.014
1958	413	192.814	56.541.845	305.406.787
1959	409	233.817	61.287.386	373.098.461
1960	425	234.392	86.716.704	513.481.406
1961	639	384.824	102.308.724	523.714.461
1962	759	443.023	119.594.885	628.625.185
1963	1.056	494.474	159.241.944	787.213.423
1964	1.452	532.052	184.232.433	1.083.134.582
1965	1.553	627.315	245.302.372	1.435.261.476
1966	1.802	714.230	318.411.483	1.527.630.384
1967	1.807	805.810	403.637.272	2.174.728.249
1968	1.824	902.365	508.937.679	2.406.840.316
1969	1.634	812.786	636.361.868	6.634.016.610
1970	1.527	982.299	706.699.704	8.838.485.650
1971	1.529	1.045.488	892.533.103	9.244.036.822
1972	1.480	1.113.185	964.348.973	9.940.738.240
1973	1.563	1.185.542*	1.150.468.325*	10.596.826.963*

Source - Fuente : Superintendencia Nacional de Cooperativas, Officina de Estadísticas.

* Estimations - Estimates - Datos estimados.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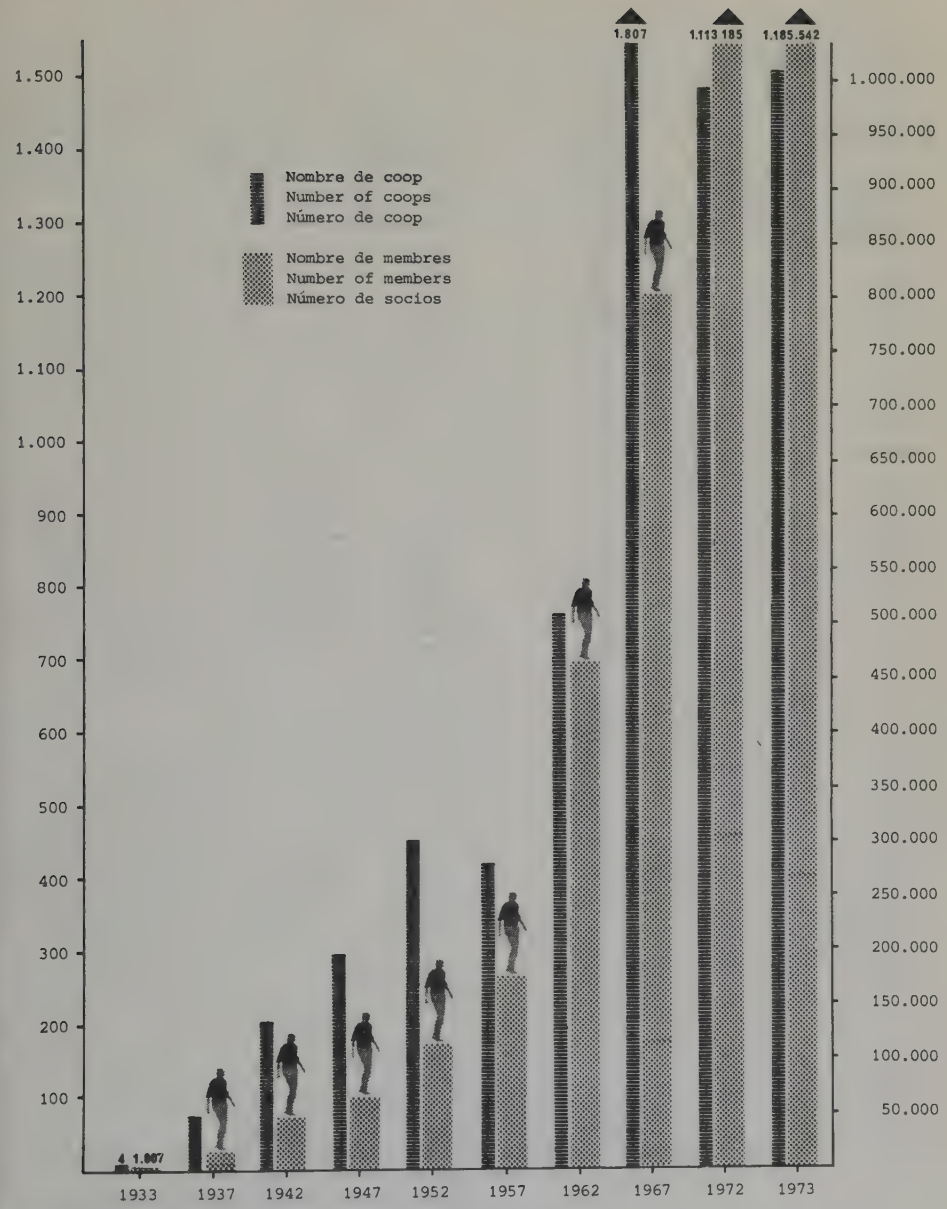
500
Capital (en milliers)
Capital (thousands)
Capital (miles)
Chiffre d'affaires (en millions)
Turnover (million)
Volumen de operaciones (millones)
1933
1937
1942
1947
1952
1957
1962
1967
1972
1973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800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
1.000.000
950.000
900.000
850.000
800.000
750.000
700.000
650.000
600.000
550.000
500.000
450.000
400.000
350.000
300.000
250.000
200.000
150.000
100.000
50.000
Nombre de coop
Number of coops
Número de coop
Nombre de membres
Number of members
Número de socios
4 1.067
1933
1937
1942
1947
1952
1957
1962
1967
1972
1973

General statistics as of 30 September 1975

Administrative Area	Co-operatives	Co-operative colleges*	"Fondos de empleados" **	"Mutuarias" ***
Antioquia	213	4	32	69
Atlántico	67	1	13	1
Arauca	3	1	-	-
Bolívar	56	5	6	2
Boyacá	110	42	8	-
Cauca	55	12	3	-
Caldas	57	3	9	4
Casanare	4	3	-	-
Caquetá	11	-	3	-
Cesar	7	12	3	-
Córdoba	13	4	2	-
Cundinamarca	514	13	470	123
Chocó	14	5	-	-
Guajira	4	1	-	-
Huila	68	24	6	1
Magdalena	40	10	-	2
Meta	25	5	1	-
Nariño	63	12	1	6
Putumayo	5	-	-	-
Quíndio	25	-	11	3
Risaralda	53	2	1	2
N. de Santander	41	1	4	2
Santander	132	14	8	-
San Andrés	3	-	-	-
Sucre	13	4	-	-
Tolima	70	2	9	-
Valle	208	8	54	5
Total	1.874	188	644	220

* Institutions teaching at various levels but established in a co-operative form.

** Non-profit associations of individuals pooling their efforts and resources to assist their members.

*** Societies of borrowers.

Number of registered co-operatives liquidated and removed from the co-operative register between 1.1.74 and 30.9.75

Administrative Area	Registered co-operatives	Co-operatives liquidated	Co-operatives removed from the co-op register
Antioquia	16	2	1
Atlántico	7	7	13
Bolívar	8	1	4
Boyacá	16	-	2
Cauca	11	2	2
Caldas	6	-	-
Casanare	2	-	-
Cesar	6	1	1
Córdoba	1	-	-
Cundinamarca	60	13	8
Chocó	2	-	1
Huila	9	1	2
Magdalena	6	1	3
Meta	4	-	-
Nariño	6	1	3
Putumayo	2	-	-
Quíndio	3	-	-
Risaralda	7	-	-
N. de Santander	2	-	-
Santander	17	3	2
Sucre	3	-	1
Tolima	6	-	-
Valle	13	1	-
Total	213	33	43

Source: Documentation provided by ASOCOOEX.

In liquidation: co-operatives with social capital.

Removed: co-operatives without social capital.

Co-operative Organisations and Statistics

National

11. Asociación Colombiana de Cooperativas (ASCOOP)
Calle 14, N° 12-50, Bogotá D.E.

F : 1960 (6 August)
A : OCA - Insternational Raiffeisen Union
FINANCIACOOP - FEDECOOP - FEDECOTRANS - CECORA
O : "Informaciones Cooperativas Colombianas"
M : 30.9.75) : 9 federations - 95 co-operatives, in 10 departments

12. Unión Cooperativa Nacional de Crédito (UCONAL)
Calle 19, N° 13A-12, Bogotá D.E.

F : 1959 (15 August)
A : OCA - Confederación Latinoamericana de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito (COLAC)
O : "UCONAL"
M : (30.9.75) : 370 co-operatives 1959 : 13 - 3,821 individual members
1964 : 329 - 59,145 " "
1969 : 340 - 74,316 " "
1973 : 282 -115,636 " "

C : (30.6.75) 16,661,711 pesos
R : " 721,960 "
P : " 35,583,488 "

13. Central Cooperativa de Crédito y Desarrollo Social (COOPDESARROLLO)
Carrera 10, N° 7-33, Bogotá D.E.

F : 1962 (4 October) by co-operatives and trade unions and their central bodies respectively i.e. UCONAL and UTC
A : CUNA MUTUAL - INDESCO - FINANCIACOOP
O : "Coopdesarrollo"
M : year : 1962 organisations : 20
1967 148
1970 169
1972 198
C : (30.4.75) : 4,726,720 pesos
R : " 1,052,547
P : " 8,306,260 (loans granted from 1963 to 1974: 61,515,000 pesos)
D : " 5,839,172 (total deposits received from 1963 to 1974: 98,348,000 pesos)

F : date of foundation
A : affiliation
O : publication
M : member organisations
C : capital
R : reserves
D : deposits
P : loans granted
CA: turnover

14. Instituto Nacional de Financiamiento y Desarrollo Cooperativo (FINANCIACOOP)
Carrera 10, N° 18-36, piso 2, Bogotá D.E.

F : 1968 (21 October)
A : ACI - OCA
O : "FINANCIACOOP"
M : (30.6.75) 681
1970 416
1971 450
1973 511
1974 611
C : (30.6.75) 202,439,404 pesos
R : " 6,311,443
P : " 239,788,750 (see table No. 6 in the article covering the history of the co-operative movement in Colombia)

15. Federación de Cooperativas de Educación (FEDECECOL)
Carrera 15, N° 28-65, Bogotá D.E.

F : 1971 (27 June) by 18 co-operatives (out of 90 co-operative colleges then in existence)
M : 1975 : 37 co-operatives

16. Federación de Cooperativas de Habitaciones de Colombia (FEDECOOP)
Edificio Coop Familiar, Calle 49, N° 52-49, Medellín, Antioquia

F : 1962 (27 July)
A : OCA - ASCOOP - FINANCIACOOP - LA EQUIDAD
M : 1975 - 27 co-operatives (5 in 1962)

17. Promotora de Vivienda Cooperativa (PROVICOOP)
Calle 18, N° 6-47, piso 5, Bogotá D.E.

F : 1969 (6 May)
A : ICT (Instituto de Crédito Territorial) - INTERVICO - FINANCIACOOP - LA EQUIDAD - ASCOOP

Activities : 1,199 housing units constructed since 1969 with a value of 288,000,000 pesos.

18. Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Colombia (CTC)
Calle 16, N° 14-13, Bogotá D.E.

F : 1967
M : 15 co-operatives

Activities : lessening ; one co-operative affiliate (located in central Bogota) constructed 3,500 housing units and sells building materials.

Geographic distribution by types of co-operatives affiliated to FINANCIACOOP as of 17.10.75

Administrative Area	Savings and Credit	Livest. Farming	Consumer	Education	Multi-purpose coops	Transpor-tation	Housing	Handi-craft Industr.	Secondary Co-op Societies	Total
Antioquia	27	6	4	1	34	6	5	4	1	88
Atlántico	12	1	1	-	5	4	-	4	-	27
Bolívar	5	1	1	1	5	1	-	-	-	14
Boyacá	4	1	4	2	11	6	-	1	1	30
Caldas	1	7	2	1	10	4	-	2	-	27
Caquetá	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Casanare	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Cauca	2	2	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	10
Cesar	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Córdoba	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4
Cundinamarca	72	7	9	13	59	15	6	8	9	198
Chocó	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Guajira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huila	6	2	2	2	5	1	-	-	-	18
Magdalena	2	1	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	10
Meta	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Nariño	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	6
N. de Santander	3	-	-	-	4	5	2	-	-	14
Putumayo	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Quindío	-	4	-	-	3	5	1	1	-	14
Risaralda	8	3	-	-	4	2	1	1	-	19
San Andrés	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Santander	27	7	1	2	13	10	-	5	-	65
Sucre	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Tolima	11	6	-	-	9	7	1	3	-	37
Valle	49	10	3	1	15	13	5	7	1	104
Total	234	63	30	23	192	92	22	37	12	705
Pourcentage	33,19	8,94	4,26	3,26	27,23	13,05	3,12	5,25	1,70	100

Source : FINANCIACOOP.

Distribution of loans granted by FINANCIACOOP from 1 January to 30 September 1975 (in thousands of pesos)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total	%
	22	37	29	27	23	42	59	59	27	325 =	100
Stock-farming	3.000	6.900	150	100	100	4.100	24.935	-	4.765	44.050 =	11,38
Industry	-	-	-	-	4.000	-	-	-	4.500	8.500 =	2,20
Transportation	200	598	100	200	-	-	2.000	885	-	3.983 =	1,03
Secondary Co-op Societies	10.600	7.042	650	10.000	-	13.000	1.575	-	-	42.867 =	11,07
Construction	4.200	10.600	10.040	1.877	-	3.390	3.000	14.438	5.004	52.549 =	13,57
Dairy Industry	-	-	-	4.500	1.500	-	2.412	-	967	9.380 =	2,42
Savings and Credit	-	-	-	117	1.775	500	3.549	3.420	3.300	12.781 =	3,30
Multi-purpose Co-ops	-	1.300	10.705	6.462	100	-	-	-	-	18.567 =	4,80
"Capital de Trabajo"	7.960	7.687	3.190	8.074	7.776	15.740	8.220	40.337	4.248	103.232 =	26,66
Housing	-	4.375	700	-	1.151	5.703	25.378	43.036	3.777	84.120 =	21,73
Consumer	-	325	-	2.600	-	-	3.200	585	460	7.170 =	1,85
Total	25.960	38.827	25.535	33.930	16.402	42.433	74.269	102.701	17.021	387.200	

Source : FINANCIACOOP-Calculo, ASOCOOEX.

Geographic distribution of housing co-operatives
or co-operatives having a housing section in 1973

Administrative Area	Specialised co-operatives	Co-operatives having a housing section	Total
Antioquia	6	6	12
Atlántico	4	1	5
Boyaca	-	1	1
Caldas	3	-	3
Cauca	-	3	3
Cesar	-	2	2
Chocó	-	1	1
Cundinamarca	9	25	34
Huila	-	3	3
Magdalena	1	1	2
Nariño	1	-	1
Risaralda	4	2	6
N. de Santander	1	2	3
Santander	1	5	6
Tolima	1	1	2
Valle	10	3	13
Number of co-operatives	41	56	97
Number of members	9,386	36,303	45,689
Registered capital (in pesos)	170,036,082	108,341,534	278,377,616
Housing units			
. constructed up to 1973	6,122	4,402	10,524
. in construction at the end of 1973	522	1,615	2,137

Source: "Cooperativas de Vivienda - 1974", National Superintendency of Co-operatives.

19. Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Transporte (FEDE COTRANS)
Calle 5, N° 22A-72, Bogotá D.E.

F : 1965 (3 November)
A : ASCOOP - FINANCIACOOP - LA EQUIDAD
O : "Transporte Cooperativo"
M : (30.9.75) 86 co-operatives, comprising 13,000 members
1965 67 co-operatives
C : 200,000 pesos (31.12.74)

20. Seguros "La Equidad", Sociedad cooperativa,
Calle 17, N° 10-16, piso 10, Bogotá D.E.

F : 1970 (6 March)
A : ACI (International Federation of Insurance Co-operatives)
OCA - Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Colombus, Ohio, USA
Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Manchester, UK
M : (30.9.75) : 154 co-operatives
1972 : 72
1973 : 92
1974 : 120
C : (31.12.74) : 2,161,000 pesos
R : " 1,764,386

Premiums collected 1974: 11,129,973 pesos
Settlements made on accidents 1974: 5,549,252 pesos

21. Central de Cooperativas Ferroviarias,
Carrera 18 A, N° 13-00, Bogotá D.E.

F : 1964 (21 September)
M : 5 co-operatives
C : (1974) : 679,709 pesos
R : " : 775,920 pesos

Activities : Supply, consumption, housing, services (transportation).

22. Federación de Cooperativas de Empleados y Trabajadores del Sector Oficial,
Ap. Areo 13744, Bogotá D.E.

F : 1975 (September)

Activities : consumption, services, credit.

23. Federación Colombiana de Cooperativas de Consumo (FEDECONSUMO),

F : 1973 (16 January)

Dissolved 5 June 1975

(Accumulated losses: 4,000,000 pesos, "Noticias Cooperativas", September 1975 refers).

Statistics to 30 September 1975

Administrative Area	Transport Co-operatives				Fishing	Forestry
	Bus urban	Taxis urban	Inter-urban Travel	Goods		
Antioquia	5	2	5	3	2	-
Atlántico	3	1	2	1	-	-
Arauca	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bolívar	1	1	-	1	2	-
Boyacá	-	5	10	4	-	-
Cauca	-	5	5	4	1	-
Caldas	1	2	11	4	1	-
Casanare	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caquetá	-	5	-	4	-	-
Cesar	1	1	2	-	1	-
Córdoba	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cundinamarca	12	13	16	9	1	-
Chocó	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guajira	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huila	1	1	8	4	-	-
Magdalena	1	2	1	-	2	-
Meta	1	1	2	-	-	-
Nariño	2	3	6	1	2	-
Putumayo	-	-	1	-	-	-
Quindío	2	1	5	2	-	-
Risaralda	2	-	1	2	-	-
N. de Santander	2	3	2	1	-	-
Santander	1	3	9	4	-	-
San Andrés	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sucre	1	1	2	-	1	-
Tolima	2	9	16	5	1	-
Valle	8	11	12	6	1	1
Total	46	71	118	55	15*	1

Source: Documentation provided by ASOCOOEX.

* Does not include 8 co-operatives in process of liquidation - 1,230 members and registered capital of 200,000 pesos.

24. Unión Cooperativa Agraria Nacional (UCOPAN),
Calle 8A, N° 19-32, Bogotá D.E. and
Calle 49, N° 52-49, Medellín, Antioquia

F : 1965 (2 September) under the sponsorship of UCONAL
O : "Cooperativas Agropecuarias"
M : (30.9.75) : 22 co-operatives distinct from those of the agrarian reform and coffee growers (25 co-operatives in 1975)

25. Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Caficultores,
Av. Jimenez N° 7-65, piso 19, Bogotá D.E. (ap. Aereo N° 1515)

F : 1973
A : OCA - ASCOOP
M : (31.12.74) : 3 unions : CENCOA of Calí (Valle
CENTRACAFI of Manizales, (Caldas) also covering the departments of Quindío and Risaralda
MERCAFE of Calí (Valle)
regrouping of 43 co-operatives having 92,321 members
C : 87,521,932 pesos

(Statistics regarding coffee growers co-operatives (both members and non members of the Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Caficultores)

	31.12.1970	31.12.1971	30.6.1972
Number of members	69,564	74,586	79,293
Registered capital	44,546,955	53,834,928	57,663,071
Gross tonnage marketed			
. tonnage	102,663	138,320	82,671
. value (in pesos)	1,075,839,459	1,387,798,441	834,284,055
Loan balance (in pesos)	26,009,151	34,267,433	35,292,327

26. Central de Cooperativas de la Reforma Agraria (CECORA),
Av. de las Americas N° 55-55, Bogotá D.E.

F : 1968
M : (31.12.74) : 27 co-operatives comprising 22,500 individual members
(1968) : 6 co-operatives comprising 17,000 individual members
C : (consolidated balance sheet to 31.12.74) : 9,980,097 pesos
R : (consolidated balance sheet to 31.12.74) : 742,900 pesos
CA: sales : 277,105,032 pesos
purchases : 242,000,000 pesos

REGIONAL

27. Asociación de Cooperativas de la Seccional Antioquia,
Calle 49, N° 52-49, Medellín.

28. Asociación de Cooperativas de Antioquia para la Educación (ACAE),
Calle 50, N° 54-25, of 301, Medellín.

F : 1966
M : 20 co-operatives

Geographic distribution of agricultural co-operatives and community enterprises in agriculture in 1974

Administrative areas	Agricultural co-operatives	Community Enterprises			
		Groups		Families	
		1972	1974	1972	1974
Antioquia	14	16	33	199	297
Arauca	2	4	4	21	17
Atlantico	9	-	22	-	180
Bolivar	5	12	176	91	1.070
Boyaca	19	1	2	51	16
Caqueta	3	3	3	23	19
Cauca	15	25	38	290	369
Caldas	11	-	-	-	-
Cesar	9	43	53	451	453
Choco	3	-	-	-	-
Cordoba	4	110	176	1.263	1.912
Cundinamarca	22	27	51	299	454
Guajira	2	-	-	-	-
Huila	8	-	58	-	886
Magdalena	4	37	59	382	440
Meta	2	6	15	39	235
Narino	8	25	34	397	389
N. de Santander	5	18	18	274	146
Pereira (Ris.)	3	18	20	296	296
Quindio	5	-	-	-	-
Santander	15	27	27	232	232
Sucre	4	33	170	563	2.469
Tolima	14	56	59	524	2.469
Valle	19	12	18	152	210
Total	205	503	1.036	5.778	10.288

Source: National Superintendency of Co-operatives.

29. Cooperativa de Municipalidades de Antioquia,
Calle 25 (Perú), Palace, N° 50-38, Medellín.

F : 1967
A : OCA) ASCOOP
M : 105 municipalities (1,500,000 inhabitants)
constructed by the end of 1973: 159 schools, 16 colleges, 97 electrical plants, 61 water supply units, 49 water towers, 33 municipal buildings, 15 slaughter houses and 6 hospitals.

30. Central de Cooperativas Agrarias de Occidente (CENCOA),
Ed. Banco Cafetero,
Calle 13, N° 5-01, piso 12, Calí (Valle)

F : 1967
A : Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Caficultores (cf. 25)
M : (1974) : 6 co-operatives

31. Asociación de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito (ACROCREDITO),
Rionegro (Antioquia)

F : 1968

32. Cooperativa Familiar de Medellín,
Calle 49, N° 52-49, Medellín.

F : 1940 (7 September) by 22 members with a share capital of 44 pesos
A : ACI - OCA
O : "Boletin Cofamiliar" (journal of the "Fondo de Educación F. Alberto Rico", Cooperativa Familiar)
M : (1975) : 23,000 individual members
CA: 45,000,000 pesos (1975), co-op with multiple aims.

NOTE: Regional organisations planned, or in the course of being set up in 1975:

- Federación de Cooperativas de Caldas, Manizales.
- Federación de Transportadores de la Costa Norte, Santa Maria.

Regional organisations liquidated since 1974:

- Federación de Cooperativas Agropecuarias de Cundinamarca, Bogotá,
F : 1963
- Federación de Cooperativas Agrarias del Valle de Tenza-Guateque (Boyacá)
F : 1965 - M (1974) : 5 co-operatives
- Federación de Cooperativas del Cauca, Popayán,
F : 1963
- Federación de Cooperativas Agropecuarias del Valle, Palmira,
F : 1965

Other

33. Publicaciones Cooperativas (PUBLICOOP)
Ap. Nal. 6640, Bogotá D.E.

O : "Coopillantas"
"Transporte Cooperativo"
"Heraldo Cooperativo"

34. Asociación de Juristas Cooperativas
Carrera 52 - N° 50-25, Medellín (Antioquia)

35. Banco de los Trabajadores
Calle 13, N° 8-52, Bogota D.E.
Branches: Tunja, Medellín, Bucaramanga

F : 1974 (8 August)
M : (1.10.75) : 105 co-operatives - 10 "Fondos de Empleados" - 41 trade unions
C : (30.6.75) : subscription : 80,000,000 pesos - free from debt: 50,189,000 pesos
R : " 93,039 pesos
D : " on call, less than 30 days : 215,404 pesos
savings account : 25,606,994 pesos
P : " 127,763,273 pesos of which 61 % to co-operatives
4 % to "Fondos de Empleados"
1 % to trade unions

36. Centro de Altos Estudios Cooperativos (CEAC)
Calle 55 (Peru), Palace N° 50-38, Medellín (Antioquia)

F : 1975

37. Asociación Colombiana de Cooperativistas Especializados en el Exterior (ASOCOOEX)
Calle 19, N° 4-77, piso 2, Apartado Aéreo 20.805 B,
Bogotá D.E.

F : 1974

Activities : studies, research and counselling

NOTE: Non-active organisations in the course of liquidation or dissolved since 1974:

. El Fondo de Desarrollo Cooperativo - F : 1969 (dissolved)

. Corporación para el Fomento Cooperativo (liquidated)

. Nucleo de Investigación y Acción Cooperativa (NIYAC)

F : 1970 (in process of dissolution)
O : "Boletín Informativo"

. Asociación de Instructores de Cooperativas de Caficultores, Manizales (Caldas), non-active.

Foreign and International

38. Fundación para la Vivienda Cooperativa (FCH),
(non-profit American institution)
Edificio Bacaria, of. 909, Bogotá D.E.

39. Confederación Latinoamericana de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito (COLAC),
Calle 19, N° 13 A-12, piso 4, Bogotá D.E.

O : "Ultimas Noticias"

Co-operative Research and Training Institutions

. *UNIVERSITIES*

40. Universidad Externado de Colombia,
Seminario de Cooperativas,
Calle 12, N° 1-17 este, Bogotá D.E.

41. Universidad Catolica "La Salle",
Seminario de Cooperativas,
Calle 11, N° 1-47, Bogotá D.E.

42. Universidad Santo Tomás,
Instituto de Educación e Investigación Cooperativa,
Carrera 9a, N° 51-23, Bogotá D.E.

O : "Economía Cooperativa"
"Boletín Bibliográfico"

. *INSTITUTES*

43. Instituto Nacional de Economía Social y Cooperativismo (INDESCO),
Carrera 14, N° 37-62, Bogotá D.E. (Ap. Aéreo 13.673)

F : 1959
O : "Cooperativismo y Desarrollo"

44. Instituto de Ciencias Sociales,
Carrera 7bis, N° 23-74, Calí (Valle)

45. Instituto Cooperativo de la Universidad de Manizales,
Carrera 22 - N° 32-31, piso 2, Manizales (Caldas)

46. Instituto Cultural Cientifico,
Ap. Aéreo N° 9993, Bogotá D.E.

. *CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGES*

Co-operative training is given in co-operative colleges at both the primary and secondary levels (188 of 30.9.75: see table on geographic distribution)

Co-operative Press (1)

Antena Cooperativa (16), Bogotá.
Boletín Bibliografico (809), Instituto de Educación e Investigación Cooperativa de la Universidad Santo Tomás, Bogotá.
Boletín Cofamiliar (24), Cooperativa Familiar, Medellín.
Boletín Informativo (706), NIYAC, Bogotá.
Boletín Informativo (1002), Cooperativas de Trabajadores Municipales de Medellín.
Coopava (796), Cooperativa de Trabajadores de Avianca, Bogotá.
Coopdesarrollo (1005), COOPDESARROLLO, Bogotá.
Cooperacion (70), Medellín.
Cooperativas (91), Medellín.
Cooperativas Agropecuarias (388), UCOPAN, Bogotá, Medellín.
Cooperativismo Colombiano (111), Superintendencia Nacional de Cooperativas.
Cooperativismo y Desarrollo (1003), INDESCO, Bogotá.
Cooperación en Transporte (897), FEDECOTRANS.
Copillantas (704), PUBLICOOP, Bogotá.
Desarrollo Colombiano (1006), Progreso Economico y Social, Medellín.
Ediciones Cooperativas (899), Medellín.
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. Modifications within traditional co-operative structures,
. Bodies set up to participate in decision making and management,
. The co-operator's status,
. Suggested outline for co-operative statutes.

The Appendix contains a blue-print for a socio-economic survey to be carried out prior to founding a co-operative society, and extracts from 31 co-operative by-laws of 22 countries.

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4984	Hernandez J.G.	Notas para la formación del concepto del derecho cooperativo. Associação Portuguesa para o Progresso das Ciencias. Coimbra	Portugal	32	1956
5064	Mouton G.	Crédit agricole et coopération en Haïti. ONU. New York	Etats-Unis		1956

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3325	Bright Rowan M.	Cooperativas de consumo de Puerto Rico, análisis soioeconómico. Universidad de Puerto Rico. San Juan	Porto Rico		1957
3328	Congolani A.	La sociedad cooperativa: autoridades y régimen funcional interno. Ministerio de Asuntos Agrarios. La Plata	Argentine	26	1957
3329	Cowling A.	Breve introducción al cooperativismo de consumo. Impresores Artes y Letras. Santiago	Chili	31	1957
3354	Klein F.	Aktuelle Probleme de Genossenschaftswesens. Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht. Wien	Autriche	72	1957
3359	Lockward G.	Los siete principios cooperativos. Ed. del Caribe. Trujillo.	Rép. Dominicaine	34	1957
3372	Nationale Cooperatieve Raad	The Cooperative Movement in the Netherlands, an Analysis. Den Haag	Pays Bas	104	1957
3381	Panzoni E.	La educación cooperativista. Ed. Cooperativa Argentina. Buenos Aires	Argentine	22	1957
3382	Panzoni E.	Servicios técnicos en las cooperativas pecuarias. Asuntos Agrarios. La Plata	Argentine	17	1957
3389	Rodríguez Gómez F.	El crédito y el cooperativismo. Federación Argentina de Cooperativas de Crédito. Buenos Aires	Argentine	12	1957
3394	Seraphim H.	Die Geistigen Grundlagen der Konsum-Genossenschaften Von Heute. Deutscher Konsumgenossenschaften. Haburg	R.F.A.	20	1957

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3405	Vosschmidt T.	Die Stellung der Kreditgenossenschaften auf dem Westdeutschen Kreditmark. Wilhelms Universität. Münster	R.F.A.	139	1957
3561	Sinha B.K.	Cooperative Youth Movement in Europe. Brockley Cooperative Youth Club. London	Royaume-Uni		1957
3565	Johansson H.C.	International Cooperation and Peace. Cooperative League of the USA. Chicago	Etats-Unis		1957
3663	Antoni A.	Les coopératives ouvrières de production en France. Annales de l'Economie Collective. Liège	Belgique	39	1957
3676	Ministry of Labour	Cooperative Societies in Israel, 1956. Department of Cooperation. Tel Aviv	Israel	31	1957
3687	Konsumtionsföreningen Stockholm	Konsum. Stokholm	Suède	49	1957
3718	Alliance Coopérative Internationale	Die Transportgenossenschaften und Hilfsgenossenschaften des Tranportgewerbes in Frankreich, Israel, Italien, Westdeutschland. Comité Auxiliaire des SCOP. Rome	Italie	20	1957
3719	Alliance Coopérative Internationale	Die Arbeiterproduktiv und Handwerker-Genossenschaften im Baugewerbe in Frankreich, Grossbritannien, Israel, Italien, Schweiz, Tchechoslowakien. Comité Auxiliaire des SCOP. Rome	Italie	20	1957

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3812	Draheim G.	Die Raiffeisengenossenschaften im Zeilater der Automation. Deutschen Raiffeisentang. Münster	R.F.A.	22	1957
3828	Minderhoud G.	Landbouw-coöperatie in Nedermand. Groningen. Djakarta	Indonésie	195	1957
3830	Coetzee F.	Landboukcoöperatie in Suid-Afrika met besondere verwysing na die finasiering. Drukkerij Luctor et Emergo. Leisen	Afrique du Sud	152	1957
3833	Holman C.	The Cooperative Way winns in America. Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Agency. Syracusse	Etats-Unis	89	1957
3840	Vulkovich A.	Die Osterreischische Konsumgenossenschafts-bewegung Entwicklung, Probleme, Aufgaben. Regenbogenverlag. Wien	Autriche	12	1957
3843	Hasselmann E.	Die Genossenschaftliche Selbsthilfe der Verbraucher. Deutscher Konsumgenossenschaften. Hamburg	R.F.A.	91	1957
3864	Sveriges Land-bruksförbund	Sveriges Lantbruksforbund 1917-1957. Stockholm	Suéde	216	1957
3871	Dyrbye E.	Retsforholdet mellem andelsforeninger og deres medlemmer. Faellensbanken. Kobenhaven	Danemark	109	1957
3892	Savage J.	How do Member use a coop Paper ? Baesd on the Study of the Midland Cooperator. Farmer Cooperative Service. Washington	Etats-Unis	48	1957

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3898	Diederichs E.	Die Grosshandels-und sonstigen Fachgenossenschaften der Gewerblichen Mittelstandes. Deutscheur Genossenschaftsverlag. Wisebanden	Etats-Unis	103	1957
3860	Ramos da Costa F.	Lição do cooperativismo sueco. Lisboa	Portugal	64	1957
4613	Gabis A.	Fondo comunal, cincuenta años de su vida 1904-1954. Cooperativa Agrícola Fondo Comunal. Villa Domínguez	Argentine	414	1957
4737	Mitchell J.	Consumers' Cooperatives. Department of Labour. Washington	Etats-Unis	87	1957
4745	Ohlmeyer D.	Das Kreditgeschäften. Raiffeisendruckerei. Neuwied	R.F.A.	31	1957
4788	Gascon Hernandez J.	Notas para la formación del concepto del derecho cooperativo. Assoçiaçâo para o progresso des ciencias. Coimbra	Portugal	32	1957
4808	Frietema H.	De interne organisatie van coöperaties. Nationale Cooperative Raad. Den Haag	Pays Bas	35	1957
4845	Perreault R.	Growth of the Cooperative Movement at St. Anselme, a Quebec rural Parish. Queen's Printer. Ottawa	Canada	30	1957
4894	Patil R.	Land Reform and Cooperative Farming in India. Bombay Cooperative Union	Inde	23	1957

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4904	Odhe T.	Det ateruppstanda Israël. K.F. Stockholm	Suède	185	1957
4905	Fishman A.	The Religious Kibbutz Movement. Jerusalem	Israël	195	1957
4916	National Agricultural Cooperative Women's Council	Outline of the Agricultural Cooperative Women's Bureau (1948-1957). Tokyo	Japon	6	1957
4917	Hwang Kyung K.	Confidence in You: a Korean Teacher talks about Cooperatives and some "Main Points" for rural Cooperative Teachers. Ministry of Agriculture. Seoul.	Corée	35	1957
5056	Antoine K.	Die genossenschaftliche Haftplicht. Heidelberg	R.F.A.		1957
5384	Del Bo G.	Charles Fourier e la Scuola Societaria, (1801-1922). Ed. Feltrinelli. Milan	Italie	116	1957
3378	O'Neill A.	Cuerpo y alma del cooperativismo. Arce. Santurce.	Porto Rico	192	1958
3396	Steele P.	100 pasos hacia una cooperativa de crédito. Federación Dominicana de Cooperativas. Ciudad Trujillo	Rép. Dominicaine	94	1958
3826	Hermes A.	Festschrift Andreas Hermes. Raiffeisendruckerei. Neuwied	R.F.A.	579	1958
3835	Société Générale Coopérative	La conception soviétique de la coopération. Bruxelles	Belgique	22	1958

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3844	Postelt W.	Aus der Praxis Konsumgenossensachsftlicher Demokratie. Nordwestdeutscher Konsumgenossenshaften. Hamburg	R.F.A.	22	1958
3845	Skillicorn M.	The Measurement of Efficiency in cooperative Retailing. Cooperative Union Loughborough	Royaume-Uni	68	1958
3849	Friedmann I.	Cooperatives in the Soviet Union. Soviet News Booklets. London	Royaume Uni	30	1958
3867	Sergio A.	O Cooperativismo, objectivos e modalidades. Circulo do Livro. Lisboa	Portugal	415	1958
3889	Hough E.	The Truth about Cooperation. Phoenix House. London	Royaume Uni	37	1958
3895	Trotter W.	Distribution of Fertilizer by Cooperatives in the South. Farmer Cooperative Service. Washington	Etats-Unis	60	1958
4478	Sergio A.	Sobre o espirito do cooperativismo. Lisboa	Portugal	64	1958
4625	Rossi Rubattino A.	La Sociedad Cooperativa de Viviendas. Cámara Chilena de la Construcción. Santiago	Chili	88	1958
4637	Handschin H.	Vom Grundwesen der Genossenchaft. Genossenschaftliches Seminar. Muttenz	Suisse	68	1958
4638	Harper R.	Cooperative Origins and Primary Philosophy. Bureau of Public Schools. Manila	Philippines	32	1958

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4639	Harper R.	Economics of Cooperation. Bureau of Public Schools. Manila	Philippines	28	1958
4648	Preuss W.	Das Genossenschaftswesen in der Welt und in Israel. Cender-Varlag. Berlin	R.F.A.	247	1958
4661	United Cooperatives of Ontario	Your "off Farm Business". Weston	Canada	23	1958
4668	Ekbaum A.	Survey of the Estonian Cooperative. Movement up to World War II. Estonain House. New York	Etats-Unis	12	1958
4676	Tamil Nadu Cooperative Union	The Cooperative Movement in Madras States. Madras	Inde	35	1958
4684	Antoni A.	Maroc 58, perspectives coóperatives Institut Français d'Action Cooperative. Paris	France		1958
4693	Smal J.	Landbouwcooperasie in Suid-Afrika tot 1933, ontstaan, groei en ekonomiese beteknis. Potchefstroom Universiteit. Pretoria.	Afrique du Sud	830	1958
4698	Mhaliga A.	Cooperation in Tanganiyka. Pontifica Universitas Gregoriana. Roma	Italie	77	1958
4706	Chengappa P.	Glimpse of Cooperatives in USA and some other Parts of the World. Cooperative Union. Bombay	Inde	79	1958
4711	Riess C.	Gottlieb Duttweiler, einer Biographie. Verlag der Arche. Zurich	Suisse	472	1958

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4715	Odhe T.	Nordisk Andelsförbund : Nordisk kooperativt samarbete under 40 ar. K.F. Stockholm	Suède	190	1958
4720	Lavergne	L'hégémonie du consommateur: vers une rénovation de la science économique. PUF. París	France	359	1958
4723	Alleanza Italiana delle Cooperative di Consumo	Per una politica commerciale unitaria del movimento cooperativo. Editrice Cooperativa. Roma	Italie	147	1958
4724	Ovesen L.	Consumers' Cooperatives in Norway. N.K.L. Oslo	Norvège	32	1958
4744	Klusak B.	Die Heranziehung der Genossenschaften zur Korperschaftsteuer. Raiffeisendruckerei. Neuwied	R.F.A.	96	1958
4746	Raiffeisendruckerei	Das Kreditgeschäft der landlichen. Kreditgenossenschaften. Neuwied	R.F.A.	85	1958
4752	Harper R.	Cooperative extension in Community Development. Bureau of Public Schools. Manila	Philippines	24	1958
4753	Harper R. young People.	Mechanics of teaching Cooperation to young People. Bureau of Public Schools. Manila	Philippines	44	1958
4754	Harper R.	The Role of Public School Teacher in Cooperation through Education. Bureau of Public School. Manila	Philippines	16	1958
4767	Deutscher Genossenschaftsverband	100 Jahre D.G.V. Shulze-Delitzsch. Bonn	R.F.A.	249	1958

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4781	Laben J.	Steps to Cooperative Housing in Nova Scotia. St. Francis Xavier University. Antigonish	Canada	840	1958
4797	Svenska Mejeriernas Riskförening	Swedish Dairy Industry: Swedish Dairies' Associations 1932-1957. Stockholm	Suède	145	1958
4803	Harper R.	Financing Cooperatives. Bureau of Public Schools	Manila	28	1958
4806	Tubesing G.	Selbsfinanzierung bei hilfswirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften. Otto Schwarz. Göttingen	R.F.A.	141	1958
4807	Casalini M.	Manuale di cooperazione agricola. Edizione Agricola. Bologna	Italie	111	1958
4833	Van Wengen G.	Social Aspects of the Cooperative Movement in Ceylon and outhern India. Dico. Amsterdam	Pays Bas	136	1958
4877	Union of German Cooperative Societies	Cooperative Work; Joint Successes; Cooperative Society Life in the German Democratic Republic. Berlin	R.D.A.		1958
4880	Grosseinkaufs-Gesellschaft Deutscher Konsumgenossenschaften	Henry Everling; sein Beitrag zum aufstieg der deutschen Konsumgenossenschaften im Spiegel seiner Reden und Schriften. Hamburg	R.F.A.	191	1958
4898	Madan G.R.	Cooperative Movement in the Punjab. Chand. Lucknow	Inde	256	1958
4902	Malkosh N.	Cooperation in Israel: an Account of Hevrat Ovdim, the General Cooperative Association of Jewish Labour in Israel. Hevrat Ovdim. Tel Aviv	Israel	80	1958

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4920	Hedberg A.	Genossenschaftliche Demokratie und Fürhung Genossenschaftliche Schriftenreihe. Wien	Autriche	24	1958
4926	Pahlman A.	De första aren: Utgiven till K.F.s Sparkassas femitioarsjubileum. K.F. Stockholm	Suède	94	1958
4927	Folksan	1908-1958 ett halvesekel med Folksam. Stockholm	Suède	56	1958
4942	Topham P.	75 Years of Cooperative Progress. Wocester Cooperative Society	Royaume-Uni	125	1958
4953	Amalgated Housing Corporation	30 Years of Amalgamated Cooperative Housing 1927-1957. New York	Etats-Unis		1958
4967	Good W.C.	Farmer Citizen: my Fifty Years in the Canadian Farmers' Movement. Toronto	Canada	294	1958
4968	Marei S.	Agrarian Reform Cooperatives. Agrarian Reform Organization. Cairo	Egypte	23	1958
4991	Warbasse J.	The Way of Happiness. American Humanist Association. Ohio	Etats-Unis	48	1958
4994	Malugani F.	Manuale del cooperatore Portabagagli. Associazione Nazionale Cooperative Portabagabli. Roma	Italie	105	1958
4996	Issert J.	Le droit au travail dans les coopératives agricoles. Coopération Agricole. Paris.	France	152	1958

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5061	Graft-Johnson J.	African Experiment : Cooperative Agriculture and Banking in British West Africa. London	Royaume-Uni		1958
5126	Economopoulos A. et Klimis A.	Code judiciaire des coopératives en Grêce. Athènes	Grêce		1958
5155	Floyd J.E.	Land Tenure and Cooperative Farming in Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan Federation of Production Cooperatives. Regina	Canada		1958
5353	Candido A.	Em defensa do Movimiento Cooperativo. Biblioteca do Centro de Estudos Politico. Lisboa	Portugal		1958
5386	Gunawardena L.	Cooperative Movement in Ceylon. University of Philippines	Manila	183	1958
3319	Ashikaga T.	Agricultural Cooperative Associations in Japan. Agricultural Development Series. Tokyo	Japon	76	1959
3326	Cerda Richart B.	El Régimen cooperativo, administración y contabilidad. Bosch. Barcelona	Espagne	364	1959
3335	Durtschi E.	Die Landwirtschaftlichen Vereine und Genossenschaften in der Schweiz. Verbandsruckerei AG. Berne	Suisse	116	1959
3358	Lockward G.	Trujillo, Padre de las cooperativas dominicanas y cooperativismo rochdaliano. Librería Dominicana. Ciudad Trujillo	Rép. Dominicaine	190	1959
3409	Watkins W.	Pensamiento estático y dinámico en el movimiento cooperativo. Intercoop. Buenos Aires	Argentine	64	1959

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3413	Wysor W.	The Southern State Story, the First 35 Years. Southern States Cooperative	Etats-Unis	231	1959
3567	Mehta V.L.	Cooperative Movement in New India. Bombay State Cooperative Union. Bombay	Inde		1959
4644	Internationale Genossenschafts-wissenschaftliche Tagung	Die kulturelle, soziale und ekonomische Lage des Genossenschaftswesens in der Gegenwart. Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht Göttingen	R.F.A.	267	1959
4647	Phillips R.	A Modern Concept of the economic Structure in Cooperative Associations. American Institute of Cooperation. Washington	Etats-Unis	26	1959
4656	Cooperative Union of Canada	The Case for Cooperatives. Ottawa	Canada	30	1959
4665	Andelsudvalget	Andels-Ideen under nutidens vikar. Hilsen til A. Axelsen-Drejer pa hans 70 ars dag 7 juni 1959. Kobenhavn	Danemark	214	1959
4674	Nyers R.	Szovetkezetek a magyar nepi demokraciaban. Kossuth. Budapest	Hongrie	254	1959
4677	Becheschti M.	Die Agrarverfassung und die sich daraus ergebenden Perspektiven für die Entwicklung eines ländlichen Genossenschaftswesens im Iran. Stuttgart	R.F.A.	182	1959
4688	Wiersma J.	Erf en wereld. Laverman. Drachten	Pays Bas	364	1959

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4712	Briggs A. and Pollard S.	Robert Owen in Retrospect and Dr. William King a Cooperative Pioneer. Cooperative Union. Loughborough	Royaume-Uni	33	1959
4721	Verband Deutscher Konsumgenossenschaften	Die "Cooperative News" und die Konsumgenossenschaften in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Berlin	R.D.A.	79	1959
4722	Verband Südwestdeutscher Konsumgenossenschaften	Zehn Jahra 1949-1959. Heidelberg	R.F.A.	55	1959
4731	Cooperative Wholesale Society	Cooperative Architecture, 1945-1959. Manchester	Royaume-Uni		1959
4732	Cooperative Wholesale Society	The Challenge before us. Manchester	Royaume-Uni	24	1959
4735	Société Générale Coopérative	Les réformes de structures dans les mouvements coopératifs étrangers. Bruxelles	Belgique		1959
4748	Mullick M.	A Study of the Development, Organization, Administration and Working of the Farmers' Credit Cooperatives of the Netherlands. Institute of Social Studies. The Hague	Pays Bas	42	1959
4759	Volkin D.	Management Training among Farmers' Cooperatives. Farmer Cooperative Service. Washington	Etats-Unis	84	1959
4760	Zank E. and Bakken H.	Lights and Power: Rates and Costs for Service in Wisconsin REA Cooperatives. University of Wisconsin Press. Madison	Etats-Unis	180	1959

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4761	Berube L.	Fishery Cooperatives in North America. FAO. Roma	Italie	43	1959
4762	Möller H.	Fishereigenossenschaftswesen und Fishwirtschaft in Deutschland und anderen eurpoäischen Fishereiländern. Triltisch. Düssledorf	R.F.A.	200	1959
4765	Department of Co-operative Development	History of the Cooperative Movement in Ceylon. Colombo	Sri Lanka	24	1959
4769	Mrowczynski B.	With Hand and Heart. Union of Cooperatives of Invalids. Warsaw	Pologne		1959
4770	Gascón Hernández J.	Esbozo de una historia de la cooperación. Real Academia de Jurisprudencia. Madrid	Espagne	15	1959
4774	Heiniger F.	Die Rationalisierung der Transporte der Einkaufsgenossenschaften des selbständigen Lebensmitteldetailhandels. Winterthur.	Suisse	76	1959
4778	Trotter W.	Manufacture of Fertilizer by Cooperatives in the South. Farmer Cooperative Service. Washington	Etats-Unis	49	1959
4785	Cooperative Party	Housing: a Cooperative Approach. London	Royaume-Uni	29	1959
4789	Francis W.B.	Canadian Cooperative Law. Carlswell. Toronto	Canada	244	1959
4790	Schubert R.	Genossenschaftpraxis. Deutscher Fachsriften Verlag. Düsseldorf	R.F.A.		1959

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4795	Gessner A.	Integrated Dairy Operations through Farmer Cooperatives. Farmer Cooperative Service. Washington	Etats-Unis	39	1959
4798	Allwright W.	South African Cooperative Citrus Exchange its History, Policy and Achievments. South African Cooperative Citrus Exchange. Cape Town	Afrique du Sud	222	1959
4800	Yager F.	Cooperative County Elevators in Montana. Farmer Cooperative Service. Washington	Etats-Unis	21	1959
4801	Hangas A.	Mobile Feed Milling by Cooperatives in Michigan and Wisconsin. Farmer Cooperative Service. Washington	Etats-Unis	49	1959
4805	Gessner A.	Integrated Petroleum Operations through Farmer Cooperatives 1950-1957 Farmer Cooperative Service. Washington	Etats-Unis	18	1959
4816	Erdei F.	Mezogazdasag es svozetkezetek: a mezogazdasagi es szovetkezeteki fejlodos kerdesei. Akademiai Kiado. Budapest	Hongrie	328	1959
4810	Landesberg H.	Demokracja wewnatrzspoldzielcza. Zaklady Wydawnictw Spoldzielczych. Warsaw	Pologne	64	1959
4841	Kidston W.	100 Years of Cooperation in Queensland. Registrar of Cooperative Societies. Brisbane	Australie	20	1959
4854	Qutub I	Attitudes of Jordanian Willagers towards Community Development Programs. Cooperative Institute. Ammam	Jordanie	112	1959

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4895	Dass Vij B.	Cooperation in Punjab, a History of the Progress of the Cooperative Movement from 1904 to 1958. Punjab Cooperative Union. Jullendur	Inde	344	1959
4913	Tomomi Ashikaga	Agricultural Cooperative Association in Japan. Agricultural Productivity Conference. Tokyo	Japon		1959
4943	Cooperative Party	Justice for the Coops. London	Royaume-Uni	44	1959
4958	Farm Credit Administration	The Cooperative Farm Credit System. Functions and Organisation. Washington	Etats-Unis	14	1959
4974	Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives	Education, Guidance, Auditing and Inspection Activities of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives. Tokyo	Japon	105	1959
4985	Heinrich W.	Der Gedanke von Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch in der heutigen Ziet. Osterreichischer Genossesnchaftsverband. Wien	Autriche	23	1959
4969	Union des Coopérateurs de Lorraine	Puissance des humbles: l'Union des Coopérateurs de Lorraine a 40 ans. Nancy	France		1959

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4970	Hernández J.G.	Esbozo de una historia de la cooperación. Real Academia de Jurisprudencia. Madrid	Espagne	15	1959
4980	Araghi A.	Cooperative Societies and Organizations. Teheran	Iran		1959
4986	Goedhart Stichting	De Verbruikscoöperaties op nieuw spoor. De Steeg. Den Haag	Pays Bas	60	1959
5071	Bjornberg A.	Las poblaciones indígenas y el cooperativismo. Observaciones y experiencias del desarrollo del Programa Andino en Bolivia. Instituto de Estudios Iberoamericano. Stockholm.	Suède	15	1959
5146	Arnason B.N.	History, Philosophy and Development of the Credit Union Movement in Saskatchwan. Credit Union League of Saskatchewan. Regina	Canada		1959
5380	Van Houten H.	Bosquejo del cooperativismo agrícola. Ediciones del M.A.C. Caracas	Venezuela	32	1959

INDEX PAR PAYS, SUJETS ET SECTEURS

Les ouvrages ont été répertoriés par année. Leur numéro de référence figurant dans la seconde colonne de cet index renvoie à la liste des ouvrages, elle-même présentée par année de 1960 à 1975.

Dans les colonnes précisant la répartition par continent, le chiffre mentionné pour chaque ouvrage indique le pays concerné, par référence à l'index géographique figurant à la suite de la présente note.

De même, dans les colonnes se rapportant aux sujets, secteurs et types de coopératives, le chiffre qui précise le contenu de l'ouvrage permet de connaître la langue dans laquelle celui-ci a été écrit, les codes utilisés étant mentionnés à la fin de la liste des pays.

INDEX BY COUNTRY, SUBJECT AND SECTOR

The preceding bibliographical references have been classified chronologically by year from 1960 to 1975. The reference number for each entry, located in the second column of the index which follows, refers to the main bibliographical list cited above.

The number given for each work indicates, within the subdivision by continent, the country of publication. The numerical country code identifying of publication. The numerical country code identifying each country is to be found following the present note.

In the same manner, the columnes referring to the subjects, sectors and types of co-operatives, provides a number showing the language in which the subject work is written. The numeric code is defined at the end of the country code listing.

INDICE POR PAÍSES, TEMAS Y SECTORES

Las obras son inventoriadas según el año. El número de cada referencia figura en la segunda columna de este índice, el cual remite a la lista de las publicaciones que han aparecido desde 1960 a 1975.

En las columnas donde figura la repartición por continente, la cifra que hace referencia a cada obra indica el país interesado, según se especifica en el índice geográfico que se inserta al final de la presente nota.

Asimismo, en las columnas donde se indican los temas, sectores y categoría de cooperativas, la cifra que precisa el contenido de la obra permite conocer el idioma en que ha sido escrito dicha publicación. Las abreviaturas empleadas se mencionan al final de la lista de países.

Dans l'index par auteurs, le numéro de quatre chiffres de chaque notation correspond à la liste de livres et le second de deux chiffres seulement à l'année de publication renvoyant aussi à la liste des ouvrages.

Il est possible, toutefois, que cette année ne soit pas effectivement celle de la première édition du livre, il se peut que celle-ci nous soit restée inconnue pour diverses raisons. Nous serions reconnaissants à nos lecteurs de nous faire connaître toute erreur qu'ils auraient pu relever à ce sujet comme à tout autre: orthographe, libellé du titre, éditeurs, etc.

In the list by authors, the four digit number of each entry corresponds to the bibliographical references described at the beginning of this note, while the second two digits indicates the year of publication.

It is possible, however, that the year shown may not be the year of the first edition of the subject work, which in some cases may be unknown for a variety of reasons. We therefore invite our readers to bring to our attention any errors which appear relative to this problem and any others such as spelling, the wording of titles and publishers.

En el índice por autores, el número de cuatro cifras de cada nota corresponde a la lista de libros y el de dos indica solamente el año de publicación y remite igualmente a la lista de obras.

Puede suceder que el año indicado no corresponda efectivamente al de la primera edición de la obra, o que esta última se nos haya pasado por alto por múltiples razones. Quedaríamos sumamente agradecidos a nuestros lectores que tengan a bien comunicarnos todo error eventual que haya podido deslizarse sobre este tema o en lo que respecta a la ortografía, presentación de los títulos, editores, etc.

Codes - Codigos

PAYS - COUNTRIES - PAISES

Afrique - Africa

1 Afrique du Sud - South Africa - Sudáfrica
2 Algérie - Algeria - Argelia
3 Angola
4 Botswana
5 Burundi
6 Cameroun - Cameroon - Camerún
7 Cap-Vert (Iles) - Cape Verde Islands - Islas de Cabo Verde
8 Centrafricaine (Rép.) - Central African Rep. - República Centroafricana
9 Comores - Comoro Islands - Islas Comoras
10 Congo
11 Côte d'Ivoire - Ivory Coast - Costa de Marfil
12 Dahomey
13 Ethiopie - Ethiopia - Etiopia
14 Gabon - Gabón
15 Gambie - Gambia
16 Ghana
17 Guinée - Guinea
18 Guinée Bissau - Guinea Bissau
19 Haute Volta - Upper Volta - Alto Volta
20 Kenya - Kenia
21 Lesotho
22 Libéria - Liberia
23 Libye - Libya - Libia
24 Madagascar
25 Malawi
26 Mali
27 Maroc - Morocco - Marruecos
28 Maurice - Mauritius - Mauricio
29 Mauritanie - Mauritania
30 Mozambique
31 Niger
32 Nigeria
33 Ouganda - Uganda
34 Rép. Arabe d'Egypte - Egyptian Arab Rep. - República Arabe Egipto
35 Réunion - Reunión
36 Rhodésie du Sud - Southern Rhodesia - Rhodesia del Sur
37 Rio Muni
38 Rwanda
39 Sénégal - Senegal
40 Seychelles
41 Sierra Leone
42 Somalie - Somalia
43 Soudan - Sudan - Sudán
44 Souaziland - Swaziland - Swazilandia
45 Tanzanie - Tanzania
46 Tchad - Chad
47 Togo
48 Tunisie - Tunisia - Túnez

49 Zaïre - Zaire
50 Zambie - Zambia
0 Général - General

Amérique - America - América

1 Argentine - Argentina
2 Barbade - Barbados
3 Bolivie - Bolivia
4 Brésil - Brazil - Brasil
5 Canada - Canadá
6 Chili - Chile
7 Colombie - Colombia
8 Costa Rica
9 Cuba
10 Dominicaine (Rép.) - Dominican Republic - República Dominicana
11 Dominique - Dominica
12 Equateur - Ecuador
13 El Salvador
14 Etats Unis - United States - Estados Unidos
15 Grenade - Grenada - Granada
16 Guatemala
17 Guyane - Guyana
18 Haiti
19 Honduras
20 Honduras Britannique - British Honduras - Honduras Británicos
21 Jamaique - Jamaica
22 Mexique - Mexico
23 Montserrat
24 Nicaragua
25 Panama - Panamá
26 Paraguay
27 Pérou - Peru - Perú
28 St-Christophe-et-Nièves et Anguilla - St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla - San Cristóbal-Nieves-Anguila
29 St-Vincent - San Vicente
30 Surinam
31 Trinité et Tobago - Trinidad and Tobago - Trinidad y Tabago
32 Uruguay
33 Venezuela
0 Général - General

Asie - Asia

1 Afghanistan
2 Arabie Saoudite - Saudi Arabia - Arabia Saudita
3 Bahrein - Bahrain
4 Bangladesh
5 Bhoutan - Bhutan - Bhután
6 Birmanie - Burma - Birmania
7 Chine - China
8 Corée - Korea - Corea
9 Etat des Emirats arabes - Arab Emirates State - Estado de los Emiratos Arabes : Abou Dhabi, Doubai, Al Kharja, Ad-Dakhla, Umm Al Quwain, Ajman, Koweit, Qatar

10 Inde - India
11 Indonésie - Indonesia
12 Irak - Iraq
13 Iran - Irán
14 Israel
15 Japon - Japan - Japón
16 Jordanie - Jordan - Jordania
17 Khmère (Rép.) (Cambodge) - Khmer Rep. (Cambodia) - República Khmer (Camboya)
18 Laos
19 Liban - Lebanon - Líbano
20 Malaisie - Malaysia - Malasia
21 Maldives - Maldivas
22 Népal - Nepal
23 Oman (Sultanat d') - Sultanate of Oman - Sultanía de Omán
24 Pakistan - Pakistán
25 Philippines - Filipinas
26 Singapour - Singapore - Singapur
27 Sri Lanka
28 Syrie - Syrian Arab Republic - República Arabe Siria
29 Taiwan
30 Thailande - Thailand - Tailandia
31 Viet-Nam
32 Yemen (Rép. démocratique populaire - Aden) - People's Democratic Republic of Yemen - Aden - República Democrática Popular del Yemen -Aden
33 Yemen (Rép. arabe - Sanaa) - Yemen Arab Republic - Sanaa - República Arabe del Yemen - Sanaa
0 General

Europe - Europa

1 Albanie - Albania
2 Allemagne (Rép. démocratique) - German Democratic Republic - República Democrática Alemana
3 Allemagne (Rép. fédérale) - Federal Republic of Germany - República Federal de Alemania
4 Andorre - Andorra
5 Autriche - Austria
6 Belgique - Belgium - Bélgica
7 Bulgarie - Bulgaria
8 Chypre - Cyprus - Chipre
9 Danemark - Denmark - Dinamarca
10 Espagne - Spain - España
11 Finlande - Finland - Finlandia
12 France - Francia
13 Grande Bretagne - United Kingdom - Reino Unido
14 Grèce - Greece - Grecia
15 Hongrie - Hungary - Hungría
16 Irlande - Ireland - Irlanda
17 Islande - Iceland - Islandia
18 Italie - Italy - Italia
19 Luxembourg - Luxemburgo
20 Malte - Malta
21 Marché Commun - Common Market - Mercado Comuno
22 Monaco
23 Norvège - Norway - Noruega
24 Pays Bas - Netherlands - Países Bajos

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29 Suède - Sweden - Suecia
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32 Turquie - Turkey - Turquía
33 URSS - USSR
34 Yougoslavie - Yugoslavia
0 Général - General

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1 Australie - Australia
2 Cook (Iles) - Cook Islands - Islas Cook
3 Fidji - Fiji
4 Gilbert-et-Ellice (Iles) - Gilbert and Ellice Islands - Islas Gilbert y Ellice
5 Nouvelle Calédonie - New Caledonia - Nueva Caledonia
6 Nouvelles Hébrides - New Hebrides - Nuevas Hébridas
7 Nouvelle Zélande - New Zealand - Nueva Zelandia
8 Papouasie Nouvelle Guinée - Papua New Guinea - Papua Nueva Guinea
9 Salomon (Iles) - Solomon Islands - Islas Salomón
10 Samoa Occidental (Western Samoa)- Samoa Occidental
11 Tonga (Royaume) - Kingdom of Tonga - Reino de Tonga
0 Général - General

International - Internacional

0 Général - General

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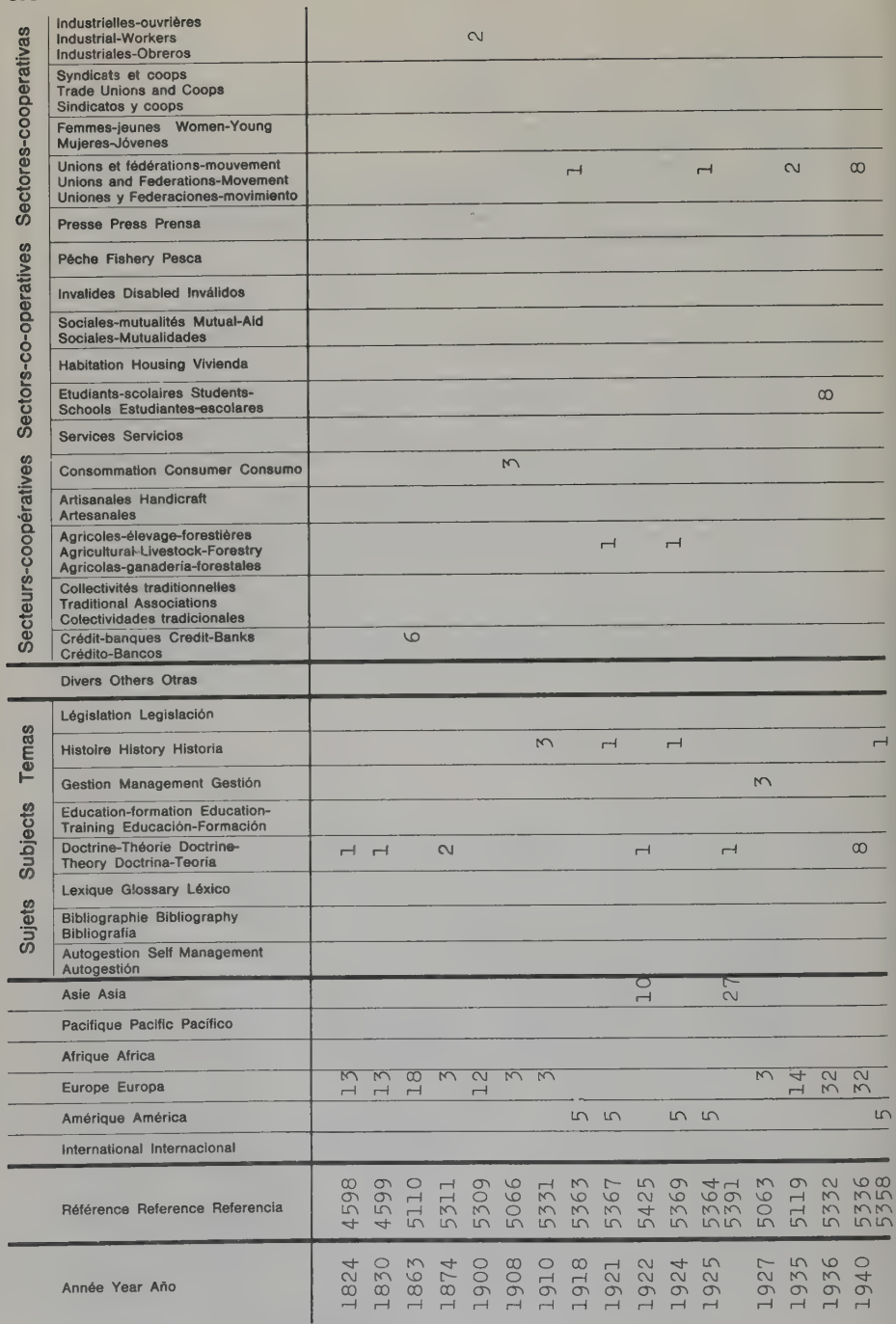
1 Anglais - English - Inglés
2 Français - French - Francés
3 Allemand - German - Alemán
4 Espagnol - Spanish - Español
5 Russe - Russian - Ruso
6 Italien - Italian - Italiano
7 Portugais - Portuguese - Portugués
8 Autres - Other - Otros

☼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1824 4598 13 1 1
1830 4599 13 1 1
1863 5110 18 6 2
1874 5311 3 2
1900 5309 12 2 3
1908 5066 3 3
1910 5331 3 3
1918 5363 5 3
1921 5367 5 1 1
1922 5425 10 1
1924 5369 5 1 1
1925 5364 5 1
1927 5391 27 1
1935 5063 3 3
1936 5119 14 2
1940 5332 32 8 8
5336 32
5358 5 1

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1954	3706			32			29								8				8												
	3820													1					2												
	3825			12															1												
	3831		14																1												
	3834		14																												
	3836			16										1																	
	3837			5																	3										
	3838			5																	3										
	3841			11																	8										
	3847			24																	8										
	3861			3										3							1										
	3874			3											3																
	3881			18								6																			
	3882			24																	1										
	3885		14																												
	3888			13									1																		
	3891			13										1																	
	3893			13										1																	
	3899		14																												
	4886						24																								
	4899						11																								
	5060						6																								
1955	3340		14																												
	3384			11											1				1												

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1956	3875		14															1													
	3884			24									8					8													
	3886			24																											
	3897		14															1													
	3900		14															1													
	3903	0																				1	1								
	4617		5							8				1						1	1										
	4709			34														1													
	4796				20																										
	4840						7											1		1											
	4878			2														8													
	4900			18			11											6													
	4910						15											1													
	4914						15											1													
	4915			13														2													
	4941			18																											
	4976						10					1																			
	4977			30																											
	4975			26																											
	4984														4																
	5064		18																												
1957	3325		14										4								4										
	3528		1																												
	3329		6																												

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Secteurs-coopératives Sectors-co-operatives Sectores-cooperativas	Sujets Subjects Temas	Référence Reference Referencia	Année Year Año	Amérique América	Europe Europa	Afrique Africa	Pacifique Pacific Pacífico	Asie Asia	International Internacional
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Syndicats et coops Trade Unions and Coops Sindicatos y coops									
Femmes-jeunes Women-Young Mujeres-Jóvenes									
Unions et fédérations-mouvement Unions and Federations-Movement Uniones y Federaciones-movimiento									
Presse Press Prensa									
Pêche Fishery Pesca									
Invalides Disabled Inválidos									
Sociales-mutualités Mutual-Aid Sociales-Mutualidades									
Habitation Housing Vivienda									
Etudiants-scolaires Students-Schools Estudiantes-escolares									
Services Servicios									
Consommation Consumer Consumo									
Artisanales Handicraft Artesanales									
Agricoles-élevage-forestières Agricultural-Livestock-Forestry Agrícolas-ganadería-forestales									
Collectivités traditionnelles Traditional Associations Colectividades tradicionales									
Crédit-banques Credit-Banks Crédito-Bancos									
Divers Others Otras									
	Législation Legislación								
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		5384			12				
		3378	1958	14					
		3396		10					
		3826			3				
		3835			33				
		3844			3				
		3845			13				
		3849			33				
		3867			26				
		3889			3				
		3895		14					
		4478			26				
		4625		6					
		4637			30				
		4638						25	
		4639						25	
		4648						14	
		4661		5					
		4668			33				
		4676						10	
		4684				27			
		4693				1			
		4698				45			
		4706		0	14				

Secteurs-coopératives Sectors-co-operatives Sectores-cooperativas

Industrielles-ouvrières Industrial-Workers Industriales-Obreros: 1 (Europe Europa)
Syndicats et coops Trade Unions and Coops Sindicatos y coops: 3 (Europe Europa)
Femmes-jeunes Women-Young Mujeres-Jóvenes: 1 (Europe Europa)
Unions et fédérations-mouvement Unions and Federations-Movement Uniones y Federaciones-movimiento: 1 (Europe Europa); 1 (Europe Europa); 2 (Europe Europa); 8 (Europe Europa); 1 (Europe Europa); 1 (Europe Europa)
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Sociales-mutualités Mutual-Aid Sociales-Mutualidades
Habitation Housing Vivienda: 4 (Europe Europa)
Etudiants-scolaires Students-Schools Estudiantes-escolares
Services Servicios
Consommation Consumer Consumo: 1 (Europe Europa)
Artisanales Handicraft Artesanales
Agricoles-élevage-forestières Agricultural-Livestock-Forestry Agrícolas-ganadería-forestales: 1 (Europe Europa); 1 (Europe Europa); 8 (Europe Europa)
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Crédit-banques Credit-Banks Crédito-Bancos: 4 (Europe Europa)
Divers Others Otras

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5384	
3378	1958
3396	
3826	
3835	
3844	
3845	
3849	
3867	
3889	
3895	
4478	
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1959	3319					15							4						1	3												
	3326			10																												
	3335			30																												
	3358		10								4			4																		
	3409	0																														
	3413		14				10							1																		
	3567			3																												
	4644		14								1								3	8												
	4647		5								1																					
	4656			9																												
	4665		15				13																									
	4674			24										1																		
	4677		13																		3	3	1	1								
	4688			2																												
	4712		3																													
	4721			13																												
	4722		13																													
	4731			13																												
	4732		0																													
	4735			24																												
	4748		14									1							1	1												
	4759		14																													
	4760		14																													
	4761																															

1959	0–	4762	4765	4769	4770	4774	4778	4785	4789	4790	4795	4798	4800	4801	4805	4816	4810	4841	4854	4895	4913	4943	4958	4974	4985	4969	4970	4980	4986	5071	5146	5380	5387
	3		27															1	16	10	15		15		5	12	10		13		24	3	5	33	27
			1		4				1	3						8	8		1			1			2	4		1						
				1				1																										
		3	3																														
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							1			1	1	1	1	1				1		1		1	1										
																		1												8	4		1
																								3				1			1		

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